REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,233.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, APRIL 15, 1872. Subscription in Advance { For a Year ........Rs. 42 / For Six Months.. ...Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale:—

| | |
|---|---|
| One Year, in advance | Rs. 42 |
| Half Year | „ 24 |
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For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion | Rs. 5 0 |
| Second do | „ 2 8 |
| Third do | „ 2 8 |
| Fourth and succeeding insertions | „ 0 2½ As. |

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion | 8 As. per Line. |
| Second do | 4½ „ „ |
| Third and succeeding | 2½ „ „ |

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

## SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every [illegible]

The Steam-ship ASIA, 1,579 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander [illegible], will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 20th April 1872, at noon.

| April 1872. | | April 1872. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leave BOMBAY | 20 | Leave Galle | 30 |
| „ Carwar | 22 | | May 1872. |
| „ Mangalore | 23 | „ Negapatam | 3 |
| „ Cannanore | 24 | „ Pondicherry | 4 |
| „ Tellicherry | 24 | „ Madras | 6 |
| „ Calicut | 25 | „ Coconada | 8 |
| „ Beypore | 25 | „ Vizagapatam | 9 |
| „ Cochin | 26 | „ Bimlipatam | 9 |
| „ Allepey | 27 | „ Gopaulpore | 10 |
| „ Tuticorin | 28 | „ False Point | 11 |
| „ Colombo | 29 | Arrive CALCUTTA | 13 |

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship ETHIOPIA, 1,132 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 26th April 1872, at noon.

| April 1872. | | May 1872. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leave BOMBAY | 26 | Leave BUSSORAH | 15 |
| Arrive Kurrachee | 29 | Arrive Fao | 15 |
| May 1872 | | „ Bushire | 17 |
| „ Guadur | 1 | „ Linga | 20 |
| „ Muscat | 3 | „ Bunder Abbas | 21 |
| „ Bunder Abbas | 5 | „ Muscat | 23 |
| „ Linga | 7 | „ Guadur | 25 |
| „ Bushire | 9 | Leave Kurrachee | 27 |
| „ Fao | 11 | Arrive BOMBAY | 31 |
| Arrive BUSSORAH | 12 | | |

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY from January 26th, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Gavin, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 19th April, 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH RUSSIA, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE RUSSIAN STEAM NAVIGATION, TRADING, and ODESSA RAILWAY COMPANY have established a REGULAR SERVICE between ODESSA and BOMBAY.

In accordance with the above Notice, the Steam-ship NACHIMOFF, 400 Horse Power, 2,210 tons, Captain Fortounoff, has left Odessa for Bombay, on the 23rd instant, and is expected here about the 15th of April next. The Nachimoff will have quick despatch, and will be followed by the new first-class steamer AKSAI, Captain Witt, leaving Odessa about the 7th of April next.

Cargo taken for Odessa, Constantinople, Aden, all Continental Ports in general, London and Liverpool.

Shippers to Russia are informed that from the 27th February 1871 a direct Goods Service by Rail has been established between Odessa, Moscow, and St. Petersburg at reduced rates.

For Freight and Passage apply to

H. BOMANJEE, TOUCHE, & Co.,

Agents, Russian Steam Nav., Trading, and Odessa Ry Co.

Bombay, 23rd March 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | | 3rd Class. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| To Aden | £22 | £15 | Including Wines. | £4 | Without Food. |
| Suez | 36 | 22 | | 8 | |
| Port Said | 38 | 24 | | 9 | |
| Alexandria | 39 | 25 | | 9-10 | |
| Messina | 50 | 34 | | 14 | |
| Naples | 50 | 34 | | 14 | |
| Leghorn | 50 | 34 | | 14 | |
| Genoa | 50 | 34 | | 14 | |
| Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa) | 52 | 35 | | 14-10 | |

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay:—

PERSIA, on WEDNESDAY, 1st May 1872.

INDIA, on SATURDAY, 1st June 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Company intends to despatch every month a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and *vice versa*.

The next Steamers from Bombay will be the ARETUSA, 1,280 Tons, about 10th MAY, and the SPHINX, 1,400 Tons, about 10th JUNE. These Steamers have only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY PER ARETUSA, SPHINX AND APIS.

| | Cabin. | Deck with Food. |
|---|---|---|
| To Trieste | £40 | £19- 0 |
| To Port Said | £30 | £14- 6 |
| To Suez | £28 | £13- 7 |

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine, transit through Egypt, fees and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage. For Baggage in excess £4 per Ton is charged.

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

THERE is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers from Alexandria to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., for the regulated allowance of 3 cwt., and of 20s. per cwt. for excess weight (both exclusive of transit through Egypt), to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned grants also Passage Tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the Railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES from ALEXANDRIA to TRIESTE.

First Class ........£13 | Second Class ........£9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES for FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together:—First Class, £10-16 per head; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Personal Baggage allowed Free: 1st Class 200 lbs., 2nd Class 130 lbs., overweight 10s. per 100 lbs.

Railway Tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. & O. Co.:—First Class, £3; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare. Free Baggage—1st Class 3 cwt., 2nd Class 200 lbs., overweight 7s. per cwt.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Meadow Street, 13th April 1872.

## SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 15th April, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. ORISSA, (1,646 tons and 300 H.P.) Captain P. S. Tomlin, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 23rd April, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. HINDOSTAN, (3,113 tons and 600 H.P.), Captain N. Roskell, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Saturday, the 20th April.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

"WILSON LINE."

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

OTHELLO, 20th MAY.

THIS Magnificent New Steamer, A 1 18 Years, 2,500 Tons Register, 2,000-Horse Power Effective, built expressly for the Indian Trade, will leave Bombay about the 20th May. The OTHELLO has splendid Cabin accommodation amidships, and a spacious and airy Saloon, 40 by 20 feet on the Upper Deck, with an overhanging Deck all round to secure protection from the sun. Everything has been done in the building of this steamer for the comfort and health of Passengers. She is well ventilated, has a separate Sitting Saloon for Ladies, with adjacent Sleeping Cabins, Bath Rooms, Smoking House, Piano, &c.

| | |
|---|---|
| First Class | Rs. 500 |
| Second Class | „ 300 |

Early application for Passage should be made to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

N.B.—The following Steamers of the WILSON LINE will also have despatch about the dates named:—

| | |
|---|---|
| THOMAS WILSON | About 20th April. |
| PALERMO | „ 26th „ |
| URBINO | „ 26th „ |
| WALAMO | „ 20th May. |

LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

FARES:

FIRST CLASS ........£45

Children under 10—Half Fare

Ditto 3—Free

European Nurses ........£25.

Ayahs ........£15.

Exclusive of Wines, Beer, &c., but including Cabin Furniture, Bedding, Linen, Towels, &c.

MESSRS. HUGHES and NEPHEW'S Steamers will sail from Bombay as under:—

April 25th, "CELLA," 2,000 Tons, 300 H.P., Jeffrey, Commander.

April 30th, "EUROPEAN," 2,600 Tons, 450 H.P., Abrams, Commander.

May 10th, "BELLONA," 1,900 Tons, 300 H.P., Power.

These magnificent Full-powered Steamers are splendidly fitted up with spacious Saloon, roomy Cabins, and every comfort. Each Steamer will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For Passages only, apply to the Undersigned, who will supply all information.

JOHNSON & Co., Ship-Brokers.

Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Note.—*For the convenience of intending Passengers residing Up-country, heavy baggage may be sent to us, and will be shipped FREE.*

STEAMER TO THE MALABAR COAST.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY will DESPATCH the Steamer EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander C. C. D. Hutcheson, to the undermentioned PORTS, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th April [illegible]

| | |
|---|---|
| RUTNAGHERRY. | TELLICHERRY. |
| VINGORLA. | CALICUT. |
| CARWAR. | COCHIN. |
| MANGALORE. | ALLEPY. |
| CANNANORE. | |

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO

| Class. | Rewas. | | Dhurumtur. | | Oorun. | | Hog Island. | | Oolwa. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | A. | Rs. | A. | Rs. | A. | Rs. | A. | Rs. | A. |
| First Class | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Second Class | 0 | 12 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 12 |
| Third Class | 0 | 6 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 9 |

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

THE Steam-ship PEARL, W. Morrison, Commander, will be despatched on TUESDAY next, the 16th April, at 4 P.M., calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days:—

| Down Steamer. | Up Steamer. |
|---|---|
| Leave BOMBAY ...Tuesday. | Leave COCHIN ...Monday. |
| „ Rutnagherry. Wednesday | „ Beypore ......Tuesday. |
| „ Vingorla ...... do. | „ Calicut ...... do. |
| „ Goa ......Thursday. | „ Tellicherry ...Wednesday. |
| „ Carwar ...... do. | „ Cannanore ...... do. |
| „ Compta ...... do. | „ Mangalore ...Thursday. |
| „ Mangalore ...Friday. | „ Compta ...... do. |
| „ Cannanore ...Saturday. | „ Carwar ......Friday. |
| „ Tellicherry ... do. | „ Goa ...... do. |
| „ Calicut ...... do. | „ Vingorla ...... do. |
| „ Beypore ...... do. | „ Rutnagherry. Saturday. |
| Arrive COCHIN......Sunday. | Arrive BOMBAY...Sunday. |

For Freight and Passage apply to

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

No. 14, Meadow Street.

McCABE'S WATCHES.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

Watches of very inferior quality NOT made by JAMES McCABE, but fraudulently marked with his name, are now being offered for sale in India and elsewhere. Purchasers are advised to exercise caution, and to buy only of respectable traders, or to remit direct by Bank draft or otherwise. Price Lists forwarded on application, post free.

JAMES McCABE.

32, Cornhill, London.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, a Mahogany Grand Square Piano, by Broadwood, a handsome English-built Open Carriage, by H. Lowell, a dc. light circular glass fronted Miniature Brougham, a pair of Dark Bay Australian Carriage Horses, a Bay Australian Brougham Horse, Medical Books, &c., at Marine Lines, Esplanade.

TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, carriages, horses, &c., the property of Surgeon Major Gilbert, the same comprises, rich cut glassware, handsome dinner, breakfast and dessert services, best platedware, such as hot water curry dishes, cruet, pickle, and egg stands, tea set, epergne, bread basket, a set of thread pattern spoons and forks, a mahogany case containing dessert knives and forks for 12 persons, table and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, by Mappin Brothers, handsomely carved blackwood furniture, such as a set of dining table in 2 pieces, and 1 centre piece, sideboard, whatnots, dining-room chairs, screens, circular, pier, and sofa tables, conversation and reclining sofas, easy and drawing-room chairs, Brussel's carpets, handsome plated 3 light argand lamps, corner whatnots, teapoys, hatstand, English iron bedstead, lamp cots, dressing and washing tables, wardrobes, gown presses, toilet and cheval glasses, ch st of drawers, writing table, table ornaments, first-rate engravings in maple and gilt frames, a collection of valuable medical books, dispense articles, cooking utensils, &c.

At 2 P.M.

A handsome English light 4 seated open carriage for one or pair of horses, by H. Lowell.

A pair of dark Bay Australian Carriage Horses.

A handsome light circular glass fronted miniature Brougham.

A Bay Australian Brougham Horse, &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a full-toned Mahogany Grand Square Piano, a handsome English-built Brougham, &c., at Marine Lines, Esplanade.

On WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, at the abovementioned place, the handsome Household Furniture, &c., the property of W. R. Brooke, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Best Plated, Rich Crockery and Glassware, a Soundy's Full-toned Grand Square Pianoforte, a strong English-built Dog-cart, a powerful Grey Horse, &c., at No. 60 A, Malabar Hill.

On TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of L. A. Watkins, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, a first-class Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c., at Malabar Hill.

On MONDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of C. Benn, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view, 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 15th April 1872.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY,

No. 25, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Neat Household Furniture, Best Plated Glass, and Porcelain Ware, Piano, Clock, Pictures, Table Ornaments and Vases, &c., Carriages, Horses, &c., &c., at the Bungalow opposite to the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, Tardeo.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 15th day of April 1872, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will submit to sale by Public Auction, at the above place, the whole of that valuable household furniture, &c., being the property of James Ware, Esq., Engineer to the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, proceeding to Europe. Also several Lots of another gentleman changing his residence, consisting of drawing, dining, bed, and bath-room furniture, comprising richly-carved open-worked pier tables, chiffoniers, sofas, and spring chairs lined with damask, rosewood piano by Joseph Shaw, piano chair, round, card, side, and sets of dining tables, handsome table ornaments and vases, English concertina, 4, 2, and 1 lights hanging argand lamps, pictures, screens, hall carpets, table cover, clock, iron teapoy with chess square, double barrel gun by Lord, and revolver by Lee, hatstand, sideboard, wall, kerosine and table lamps, rich cut glass, plated, and porcelain ware, double and single cots with bedding, dressing and washing tables with fittings, English full-size dressing-glass, wardrobe, chest of drawers, table cover, napkins, child's swing, dispense-room furniture, and sundry miscellaneous articles.

At 2 P.M.—Carriages, Horses, and Harness.

The Property is now on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 15th April 1872.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, of a quantity of Grey, Coloured and White Piece Goods, Twist, &c.

11 Bales Grey Shirtings, 7/8½ lbs.

3 do. Grey T. Cloths.

5 Cases White Lappets.

3 do. Coloured Sarries.

1 Bale Turkey Red Yarn.

3 Cases Coloured Prints.

A few articles of Blackwood Carved Household Furniture of a Gentleman leaving the Presidency.

On account of the Underwriters, ex s.s. Virago

L T—C S—1/2—2 Bales damaged China Silk 20 bundles.

A G—C S—1/3—1 do. do. do. 8 do.

On account and at the risk of the first purchaser Abdoolally Myasahib Suruffally, ex s. s. Waloma—

N & B W—B—280-84—5 Bales Casing Papers.

290-94—5 ditto ditto

270-74—5 ditto Backing Papers.

AUCTION SALE of the valuable Landed Property known as the Apollo House, situated at the junction of Apollo and Marine Streets, within the Fort of Bombay.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 27th day of April 1872, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the undermentioned valuable Landed Property:—

All that piece or parcel of land, with the two storied house, standing thereon, suitable for offices or shops, situated at the junction of Apollo and Marine Streets, within the Fort of Bombay, admeasuring 980 and four-ninths square yards, or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under Nos. 12 and 13, and in the books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 29, and bounded on the north side by a warehouse and offices, on the south side by the junction of Apollo and Marine Streets, on the east side by Marine Street, and on the west side by Apollo Street.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

MENESSE Co.

Bombay, 15th April 1872.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

FIRST CLASS FARE ........Rs. 450

SECOND CLASS FARE ...... „ 300

THE steamer PETERSBURG, 1,609 Tons, A. Blair, Commander, will sail HENCE for LIVERPOOL about May 3rd, 1872, and has excellent accommodation for Passengers.

For Passages only, apply to the Undersigned, who will supply all information.

Plans of the Cabins can be seen in our Office.

JOHNSON & Co., Ship Brokers.

Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

The Steamer LEITH, 1,780 Tons, will follow about the 20th May.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

S.S. NEERA.

THE Steam-ship NEERA, 2,200 Tons, 300 Horse Power, C. C. Coburn, Commander, will sail for LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 29th May.

Passengers for the Continent will proceed from Egypt by the Steamers of the Adriatico Orientale Company to Brindisi and Venice.

RATES OF FARE FOR PASSENGERS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Liverpool, via Suez Canal | 1st Class Rs. 500 | | Exclusive of Wines. |
| Do. do. | 2nd „ „ 350 | | |
| To Suez | 1st „ „ 350 | | |
| Do. | 2nd „ „ 225 | | |
| To Venice, including Railway Fare through Egypt | 1st „ „ | | |
| Do. do. do. | 2nd „ „ 505 | | |
| To Paris | 1st „ „ 551 | | |
| Do. | 2nd „ „ 360 | | |

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Rampart Row, 15th April 1872.

LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

S.S. BELLONA, 1,913 Tons, 300 H.P.

(To leave on 10th May.)

THIS well-known and favourite Steamer (which passed the Canal inward on 7th inst.) will be DESPATCHED to LIVERPOOL on the above date. She has excellent and well ventilated accommodation for a large number of First-class Passengers, and carries a Doctor and Stewardess. Passage money Rs. 450, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which, however, are obtainable on board. Further particulars can be obtained from Messrs. JOHNSON & Co., Ship Brokers, or from

WALLACE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 12th April 1872.

BANK of BOMBAY (in Liquidation).—I hereby give NOTICE, that the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the PROPRIETORS of the BANK, convened for the purpose of considering and determining what steps should be taken for the FINAL WINDING-UP of the Bank, and held THIS DAY within the Premises of the New Bank of Bombay, Limited, was, by the Resolution of the Proprietors then present, ADJOURNED to TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 11 A.M.

WILLIAM RODGIE, Liquidator.

Bombay, 12th April 1872.

LONDON GUARANTEE AND ACCIDENT COMPANY (Limited).

HEAD OFFICE—Trafalgar Square.

Subscribed Capital—£115,000.

Trustees.

MATTHEW HUTTON CHAYTOR, Esq., Chairman National Discount Co.

JOHN YOUNG, Esq. ........ Messrs Turquand, Young & Co.

Directors.

W. H. ASHURST, Esq. ........H. M. Post Office.

J. P. BICKERSTETH, Esq. ........86, St. James' St., Piccadilly.

D'A. CHAYTOR, Esq ........Messrs. Chaytor & Webster.

H. C. CHILTON, Esq. ........Director English and Scottish Law Life Office.

Sir THOMAS DAKIN ........President Great Western Railway of Canada.

H. D. GOOCH, Esq. ........Maida Hill.

Major W. FLETCHER ........United Service Club.

W. H. HOLYLAND, Esq. ........Messrs. Price, Holyland, and Waterhouse.

JERVIS JOHN JERVIS, Esq. ....Lincoln's Inn.

A. RAYMOND KIRBY, Esq. ...Queen's Gate.

Indian Branches.

Calcutta...Messrs. ANSTRUTHER & Co.....Managing Agents.

Madras...... „ PARRY & Co........Agents.

Bombay...... „ W. NICOL & Co........ „

The objects of the Company are to guarantee the Fidelity of Persons filling Situations of Trust, and to Insure Compensation for Personal Injury, or Death arising from Accidents.

The Company has been doing business in Calcutta for some years back, and from the favourable result shown, it was decided to open an Agency in Bombay, under a Local Board of Directors, to which the following Gentlemen have been appointed:—

The Hon. J. A. FORBES........Messrs. Forbes & Co.

Capt. G. F. HENRY ........Superintendent P. & O. Co.

THOS. E. TAYLOR, Esq. ....Messrs. Lawrence & Co.

HAMILTON MAXWELL, Esq... „ W. Nicol & Co.

Medical Adviser.

SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D.

Solicitors.

Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND, and PEILE, Solicitors to Government.

The Bonds of the Company are accepted by Her Majesty's Government, the Court of Chancery, and many Railway Companies, and Municipal Corporations in the United Kingdom, India, and Australia.

A Special Fund of £20,000 is deposited in the hands of Trustees for the protection of Government Policies.

RATES OF PREMIUM.

GUARANTEE BRANCH.—As the scale of Premium varies according to the nature of the situation and the duties to be performed, reference must be made to the Agents for quotation of the premium in each case.

ACCIDENT BRANCH.—The Risks are divided into Three Classes, ORDINARY, EXTRA, and SPECIAL. The first includes Members of the Legal and Medical Professions, Bankers, Merchants, Clerks, &c. The second includes Civil Engineers, and Naval and Military Officers not on active service. The third includes all persons over 60 years of age, and those engaged in business of a specially hazardous nature.

TABLE. EXAMPLES.

| COMPENSATION. | | ANNUAL PREMIUMS. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sum payable in event of death. | Weekly allowance during Total Disablement. | To secure Weekly Allowance. | | To secure Weekly Allowance a sum in event of death. | | |
| | | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Rates for 3rd class must be ascertained from the Agents. |
| Rs. 2,500 | Rs. 30 | Rs. 21-4 | Rs. 31-8 | Rs. 27-8 | Rs. 41-4 | |
| 5,000 | 60 | 40 | 51-4 | 52-8 | 67-8 | |

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—Persons may insure against accident for Rs. 5,000 in case of Death, or Rs. 60 per week while totally disabled for Rs. 16 per annum.

All further information and forms of application may be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents in Bombay.

12th April.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Now Ready,

BOMBAY GAZETTE

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12

Single Copy........ Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

Now Ready,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.

Freight Report, &c.

Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.

Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.

Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarns into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.

Share List and Rates of Exchange.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription in advance ......Rs. 10

Single Copy........ Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS in Bombay.

RICHARD MARTIN & Co.

HOME, CARE, and EDUCATION.—A MARRIED LADY of good position wishes for the CARE of a FAMILY in ENGLAND, requiring a comfortable Home and Maternal Supervision. High recommendation. Liberal Terms. Address "R. H.," Post Office, HARROW.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Public, that the Undersigned has LOST a REGISTERED RECEIPT. Anybody bringing the same to him before SATURDAY next, will receive a REWARD of Rs. 5, at the following address:—

GOPALL RAMJEE, Goolalwady.

15th April 1872.

FRED. GIESLER & CO.'S CHAMPAGNE.—Further supplies of this WINE have now reached us—

Cases containing 1 dozen Quarts at........Rs. 40 each.

Do. do. 2 do. Pints at........ „ 42 „

W. NICOL & Co.

TO LET, a BUNGALOW on Cumballa Hill, called "PROSPECT LODGE," now occupied by W. Cooper, Esq. Rent Rs. 175 per month.

EDULJEE PESTONJEE has just received—

| | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| Playing Cards, Mogul's, best quality, Japanese Figures, per pack | 2 | 0 |
| Playing Cards, Mogul's, best quality, Butterfly, per pack | 1 | 12 |
| Playing Cards, Mogul's, best quality, Gold Back, per pack | 1 | 4 |
| Playing Cards, Mogul's, best quality, Tinted Enamel, White, Green, Crimson, and Blue, per pack | 1 | 0 |
| Playing Cards, Mogul's, best quality, Light and Dark, per pack | 1 | 0 |
| Playing Cards, Mogul's, best quality, *Club House*, Tinted Plain, Blue, Pink, and White, per pack | 0 | 8 |
| Glass Paper Weights, assorted colours of sizes, each | 0 | 8 |
| Pen Cleaners, with Glass Cup, each | 2 | 0 |
| Sir Jamsetjee Purse, each | 5 | 0 |

EDULJEE PESTONJEE,

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,

PARSEE BAZAAR STREET.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

MICROSCOPES.

HARLEY'S BINOCULAR MICROSCOPE, by Collins, with adjusting eye-pieces, inclining axes, rack, and fine adjustments, magnetic stage, wheel of diaphragms, polariscope condenser, 1 inch and ¼ inch objectives, and one dozen prepared objects, &c., complete in mahogany Cabinet........Rs. 200

R. and J. BECK'S "UNIVERSAL" MICROSCOPE, with inclining axes, quick and slow motion improved stage, diaphragm with shutter, condensing lens with ball and socket movement, 1 inch and ¼ inch objectives, 2 eye-pieces, &c., in mahogany Cabinet........Rs. 90

R. AND J. BECK'S "UNIVERSAL" MICROSCOPE as above, with the following additions: Wollaston's Camera Lucida, third eye-piece, glass micrometer, glass trough, Wenham's paraboloid reflector, double mirror, live box, polariscope with prisms and selenite, dark well for lieberkuhns, lengthening tube for eye-piece, compound mechanical stage, the whole in mahogany Cabinet........Rs. 190

A POWERFUL COMPOUND MICROSCOPE, by Horne and Thornethwaite (second-hand), with 2 eye-pieces, inclining axes, quick and slow motion, wheel of diaphragms, powerful condenser, double mirror, compound mechanical stage, 1 inch and ¼ inch objectives, dissecting instruments, &c., price, in mahogany Cabinet........Rs. 160.

A SMALL COMPOUND MICROSCOPE, by Collins, with inclining axes, quick and slow motion, wheel of diaphragms, 3 objectives, &c., in mahogany Cabinet...Rs. 68.

GAIRDENER'S SIMPLE MICROSCOPE, recommended for its simplicity and portability, especially useful to medical men for the examination of Urinary deposits, Desmidiaceæ, Distomaceæ, &c., complete in case........Rs. 20

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

## NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM AND CO.

HAVE just received a FRESH CONSIGNMENT of GOODS for the PRESENT SEASON.

MESSRS. BADHAM AND CO.,

BY APPOINTMENT

TO THE LATE LORD MAYO, THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

GLOVES.

A small parcel of Gent's Coloured Kid Gloves, just to hand

| | | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|---|
| HOSIERY | Fine Brown Cotton Half Hose | 12 | 8 |
| | Fine Fancy Striped, from | 14 | 8 |
| | Fine Merino Half Hose, from | 16 | 0 |
| | Knickerbocker, Ribbed, per pair | 4 | 8 |
| HOSIERY | Fine Merino Under-vests, ½ dozen for | 20 | 0 |
| | Fine Super India Gauze „ „ | 26 | 0 |
| | Fine „ „ Drawers, each | 6 | 0 |
| SHIRTS | Badham's Oxford Cloth, each | 6 | 8 |
| | Badham's Silk and Wool, each | 9 | 8 |
| | Badham's Pure All-Wool, each | 8 | 8 |
| | Badham's French Cambric, per doz | 60 | 0 |
| | Badham's White Shirts, per doz | 60 | 0 |
| | Badham's Spun Silk, each | 12 | 0 |
| COLLARS | Shakespeare, Dux, Suez, per doz | 6 | 8 |
| | Pall Mall, Grosvenor, West End, per doz | 6 | 8 |
| SLEEPING SUITS | Badham's Oxford Cloth | 11 | 0 |
| | Badham's Pure All-Wool | 18 | 0 |
| | Badham's Silk and Wool | 19 | 0 |
| | Badham's Spun Silk | 22 | 0 |
| OVERLAND SUITS | Badham's Blue Serge Suits | 30 | 0 |
| | Badham's Flannel Serge Suits | 22 | 0 |
| | Badham's Scotch Tweed Suits | 35 | 0 |
| HATS | Lincoln and Bennett's Black Silk Hats | 15 | 0 |
| | Lincoln and Bennett's Drab Shell Hat | 12 | 8 |
| | Ellwood's Drab Shell Hat | 5 | 8 |
| | Black Felt Worthing, Isis, and Derby | 6 | 8 |
| | Black Felt Cantab and Stanhope | 6 | 8 |
| | Drab Felt Cantab, Isis, and Chester | 6 | 8 |
| HELMETS | Hawke's Regulation White Helmets, with brass Chin Straps | 25 | 0 |
| | White Helmets, for Civilians | 18 | 0 |
| | White and Drab Hunting Hats | 15 | 0 |
| BRACES | Best Indiarubber, Clarence and Cantab | 2 | 8 |
| SCARFS | Duke of Edinburgh | 2 | 12 |
| | The Campbell Bow | 1 | 8 |
| | The Windsor's | 2 | 8 |
| | The Romal "Satin" | 3 | 0 |
| TIES | Black Eglinton and Tom-Thumb | 1 | 8 |
| | Coloured „ „ „ | 1 | 8 |
| | White Dress Ties, from | 0 | 8 |
| HANDKERCHIEFS | Fine White Cambric, Hemmed, per doz | 5 | 0 |
| | „ „ „ Coloured Borders | 5 | 0 |
| | Fine Irish Cambric, from | 10 | 8 |
| HOUSEHOLD LINEN | Damask Linen Table Cloths, Damask Napkins, Sheeting (Double and Single). | | |
| JEWELLERY | Gold Links, Solitaires, Shirt Studs, Pins, &c. | | |
| TRUNKS, &c. | Overland Trunks, Portmanteaus, Courier Bags, Hand Bags, Rugs, and Straps, &c. | | |
| TAILORING DEPARTMENT | A large Stock of Coat and Trouserings in every variety of material. Patterns and Instructions for self-measurement sent on application. | | |

BADHAM AND CO.,

22, Rampart Row, Bombay.

## NOTICES.

NOTICE.—I beg to inform the Public that the INTEREST of Mr. JOSEF PAAK, in the Firm of PAAK & GRUBER, CEASED YESTERDAY, and that this Firm is to be continued under my name,

JOSEF GRUBER,

Vienna Articles,

Church Gate Street.

JOSEF GRUBER.

Bombay, Fort, 9th April 1872.

TENDERS will be received for the PURCHASE of the MATERIALS and PLANT of the RANSOME PATENT STONE MANUFACTORY on the Government Reclamation at Moody Bay.

Every information on the subject of the manufacture of this Stone, which has been largely used in the Public Buildings of Bombay, may be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned.

J. H. E. HART, C.E.,

Acting Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor.

New Secretariat Building, Bombay, 11th April 1872.

NOTICE.—The ADMINISTRATOR to the ESTATE of the late FREDERICK ROBINS, of Sehore, being about to CLOSE FINALLY the ACCOUNTS of the ESTATE of the said Deceased, NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons having Claims against the Estate of the said Deceased, which have not been already proved and registered, must prefer such Claims to the Undersigned on or before the 25th MAY 1872, otherwise they will be excluded from participating in the Assets of the Estate of the said Deceased.—Dated this 10th day of April 1872.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

ESTATE OF SURGEON JAMES GLEN, DECEASED.—LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION to the ESTATE and EFFECTS of the late SURGEON JAMES GLEN, Bombay Medical Establishment, having been GRANTED to CHARLES JAMES GROOM, of Bombay, Esquire, all persons having Claims upon, and being indebted to, or holding property belonging to, the said deceased, are hereby required to state their Claims, pay their Debts, and deliver up such property to the Undersigned.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

Bombay, 10th April 1872.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the PARTNERSHIP between the Undersigned, LUCKMIDASS DAMJEE and MANOCKJEE JAMSETJEE WADIA, in the trade or business of PIECE-GOODS MERCHANTS, carried on at Bombay under the Firm or Style of "LUCKMIDASS MANOCKJEE," was on the 7th day of April 1872 DISSOLVED by mutual consent, and all Creditors of the late Firm are hereby notified to send in their Claims forthwith. Witness our hands this 10th day of April 1872.

લખમીદાશ દાંમજી.

*i.e.* LUCKMIDASS DAMJEE.

માંણકજી જમશેદજી વાડીઆ.

*i.e.* MANOCKJEE JAMSETJEE WADIA.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the PARTNERSHIP lately carried on by LUCKMIDASS DAMJEE and MANOCKJEE JAMSETJEE WADIA, under the Firm or Style of "LUCKMIDASS and MANOCKJEE," having on the 7th of April 1872 been DISSOLVED by mutual consent, I, the said Manockjee Jamsetjee Wadia have from the 8th day of April 1872 OPENED and shall henceforth CARRY ON a new TRADE or BUSINESS of a PIECE-GOODS MERCHANT under the Style or Firm of "LUCKMIDASS MANOCKJEE," wherein the said Luckmidass Damjee has and will have no interest or share whatever. As witness my hand this 10th day of April 1872.

માંણકજી જમશેદજી વાડીઆ.

*i.e.* MANOCKJEE JAMSETJEE WADIA.

CONTRACT FOR SUPPLY OF PROVISIONS, &c., TO HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS AT BOMBAY.

REAR-ADMIRAL ARTHUR CUMMING, C.B., Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Ships on the East India Station, is prepared to receive forthwith TENDERS, in writing, for the supply of PROVISIONS and OTHER ARTICLES enumerated in the following List, as may be required by Ships and Vessels of the Royal Navy visiting Bombay, for one year, from the 1st of June next:—

- Biscuit.
- Soft Bread.
- Rum.
- Sugar (Brown).
- Tea.
- Peas (Split).
- Flour.
- Suet.
- Raisins or Currants.
- Oatmeal.
- Mustard.
- Pepper, Ground.
- Vinegar.
- Lime Juice.
- Preserved Potatoes.
- Candles 8's Stearine.
- Do. 6's do.
- Do. 24's do.
- Do. Signal do.
- Do. Police do.
- Do. Fighting do.
- Cocoanut Oil.
- Port Wine.
- Soup and Bouille.
- Preserved Boiled Beef.
- Rice.
- Firewood.
- Tobacco.
- Soap.
- Fresh Beef.
- Vegetables, Fresh.
- Chocolate.
- Salt Beef.
- Do. Pork.
- Preserved Milk, Anglo Swiss, per lb. Tin
- Do. Roast Fowl, per lb. Tin.
- Calves' Foot Jelly, per Pint Bottles.
- Essence of Beef, ½ pints.
- Extractum Carnis, ½ lb. Tins.

A Form of Tender containing all particulars, together with an approximate estimate of the quantities of each Article likely to be demanded, will be furnished on application to the Commander-in-Chief's Secretary.

Tenders will be received up to the 15th instant.

*The Commander-in-Chief does not bind himself to accept the lowest Tender.*

By Command of the Commander-in-Chief,

FREDERIC W. S. PONSONBY, Secretary.

Bombay, 2nd April 1872.

ALEXANDRA SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of RUPEES FIFTY per SHARE has been DECLARED for the 5 months ending 31st December 1871, and will be PAYABLE at the Registered Office of the Company on and after MONDAY, the 15th proximo, to all REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS on production of SHARE CERTIFICATES.

NURSEY KESSOWJEE,

Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent.

No. 16D Nicol's Building, Elphinstone Circle, 25th March 1872.

MALABAR COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of SEVEN PER CENT. has been DECLARED for the year ending 31st December 1871, and will be PAYABLE at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers, on and after MONDAY, 1st instant.

FORBES & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE MALABAR COMPANY (Limited).

CAPITAL—TWENTY LACS OF RUPEES (£200,000), DIVIDED INTO 10,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH.

Further Issue of 7,000 Shares, of Rs. 200 each, upon which Rs. 100 only is at present intended to be called up.

DIRECTORS.

JAMES ALEXANDER FORBES, Esq. (Messrs. Forbes & Co.)

CAMPBELL M. KEIR, Esq. (Messrs. Keir, Prescot & Winter.)

HORMUSJEE BOMONJEE, Esq. (Messrs. Bomonjee, Touche & Co.)

VENAYEKROW JUGGONATH SUNKERSETT, Esq.

The following Gentlemen also have agreed to join the Board:—

J. M. MACLEAN, Esq.

MERWANJEE FRAMJEE PANDAY, Esq.

Secretaries and Treasurers:—Messrs FORBES & Co.

PROSPECTUS.

The principal business intended to be undertaken by the Malabar Company (Limited) is that of a Land Mortgage Bank in Western India, and it is more especially to increase this Branch of the Company's business that it is now proposed to invite subscriptions for further Capital.

The Company was registered as a Joint Stock Company in Bombay on 8th December 1865. The Capital subscribed for was over Two Lakhs of Rupees, of which, as originally intended, only One Hundred Rupees per share, or Rs. 1,01,000, has been called up, the number of shares issued being 1,010.

The Capital of the Company is now invested partly in mortgages on Land at rates varying from 9 to 12 per cent. per annum, and partly in the Waycoon Coffee Estate in Wynaad, the net returns from which have for some years past yielded a still higher average percentage of profit; that for the year 1869-70 being 9½ per cent.; that for 1870-71 being 17½ per cent.; and that for 1871-72 estimated at about 12 per cent. This Estate is being extended, and as it possesses great advantages of soil and exposure, it will doubtless continue to prove a highly profitable investment.

The Memorandum of Association stipulates that the Capital should be twenty lakhs of rupees, divided into ten thousand shares of rupees two hundred each, and that the business of the Company should be (*inter alia*) the advancing money on the security of landed property and of Merchandize, the Agency of Estates, and the cultivation, sale, and exportation of coffee and other agricultural Products on account of the Company, and as Agents on Commission, the establishing and working factories for garbling and cleaning coffee, and the undertaking and carrying out other works and operations for the purpose of utilizing the products of Southern India.

Although some of the branches of business thus included within the scope of the Company's operations may offer the prospect of a higher rate of profit, still the Directors, having in view the great advantages of a steady and perfectly secure business, have determined to invest nearly the whole of the new Capital in mortgages on Land and other property, and the Directors intend that three-fourths of the paid-up Capital shall in future be so invested.

The Dividends declared by the Company have been as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1869 | 5 per cent. Dividend. |
| 1870 | 6 „ |
| 1871 | 7 „ |

During the year 1871 the net earnings of the Company amounted to 15 per cent. on the Capital.

The Directors have no intention of calling up more than Rs. 100 per share.

The sum of Rs. 100 per share will be payable on the new issue of shares, and on payment of the same at once or by the following instalments the applicant will be entitled to the shares allotted:—

| | |
|---|---|
| On application | Rs. 10 |
| On allotment | „ 20 |
| On 1st August | „ 20 |
| On 1st October | „ 20 |
| On 1st December | „ 30 |

In the event of non-payment on the above dates by any shareholder of any instalments due on account of shares provisionally allotted to him, the deposit and any instalments already paid will be liable to forfeiture. The new issue will not be entitled to share in the profits of the Company during the current year, but will receive interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on the respective instalments from the dates of payment.

The number of shares to be allotted is 7,000, and a portion of them, it is intended, shall be issued in London.

Applications for allotment if accompanied with a remittance or deposit of Rs. 10 per share will be received by the Undersigned up to 30th April.

Applications for allotment must be made in the form following.

In the event of no allotment being made the deposit Paid will be returned.

Printed copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company and of the Balance Sheets for the years 1867 to 1871 inclusive, may be seen on application to the Undersigned.

FORBES & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 27th March 1872.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To THE DIRECTORS OF THE MALABAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

Gentlemen,

Referring to your issue of new shares in the above Company, I request you to allot me ________ shares, and I hereby agree to accept the same or any smaller number that may be allotted to me, and to pay the amount payable thereon according to the terms of your Prospectus dated the 27th day of March 1872.

Name (in full) ________

Address ________

Profession ________

Date ________

Signature (in full) ________

IMPERIAL FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON.

Policies of Insurance against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.

Risks on Elphinstone Circle at reduced rates.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co., Ld., Agents.

1st January 1866.

JOB PRINTING in all its BRANCHES.—Ornamental Printing in Colours and in Gold. Bills, Broadsides, Theatrical and Musical Programmes, Cards of all descriptions; Banking and Mercantile Ledgers, Memo. Heads, &c., &c., Machine-ruling and Paging, and Book binding. Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.

Bombay Gazette Steam Press.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS

BY THE OVERLAND ROUTE

WILL FIND EVERY ARTICLE REQUIRED FOR THE VOYAGE BOTH EAST AND WEST OF SUEZ,

INCLUDING

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN'S READY-MADE LIGHT CLOTHING FOR THE RED SEA JOURNEY, AND WARM CLOTHING FOR THE HOME SIDE.

OVERLAND TRUNKS.

Our Overland Trunks are made specially to order, and are the height allowed in the Cabins of the P. & O. Company's Steamers.

Hand Portmanteaus, Hat Cases, and Leather Bags, in great variety.

Canvas Bags for soiled linen; air-tight Tin cases in all sizes; Rugs and Rug Straps.

DECK CHAIRS.

BINOCULAR AND MARINE GLASSES, &c., &c.

J. & W. WATSON & CO.,

9 & 10 CHURCH GATE STREET, AND 21 & 22 RAMPART ROW,

*(Late of Hummum Street,)*

BOMBAY.

THE BUDGET OF INDIA in a Neat and Convenient Form for Reference. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOW READY, AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE AND AT Messrs. THACKER, VINING & CO.'S,

THE PERFECT MAN.

By Captain W. A. BAKER, R.E.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

JUST PUBLISHED,

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.

Price—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

NOW READY AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, AND AT Messrs. THACKER, VINING & CO.'s.

THE PROPHECY OF ENOCH.

A REVIEW AND COMMENTARY.

By Captain W. A. BAKER, R.E.

PRICE ANNAS 8.

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY FOR 1872.

Price Rs. 8 (Cash); by Post Rs. 8-11.

Credit Price Rs. 9.

Also,

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR, &c., &c. SMALL EDITION.

Price Rs. 1-8 (Cash); by Post Rs. 1-12.

G'S LINIMENT,

An infallible curative of Mange and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle.

An unprecedented number of Testimonials have been received, certifying its efficacy. No owner of animals should be without it.

Per Bottle—Rs. 2.

D. S. KEMP AND Co.

CAUTION.—To SHIP CHANDLERS, OIL, PAINT, COLOR and VARNISH DEALERS, PAINTERS, COACH BUILDERS, &c.—Whereas it has been discovered that OILS, PAINTS, COLORS and VARNISHES are being openly SOLD and exposed for SALE in the Bazaars of Bombay with forged imitations of the Celebrated Brand and Trade Mark of BLUNDELL, SPENCE & Co., of Hull and London, in England, and that their empty packages are refilled with spurious and worthless goods, and so exposed and sold with intent to deceive and prejudice their name and reputation, NOTICE is hereby given, that any persons found dealing in selling or exposing for sale, or any persons buying such goods, or any person manufacturing or making such imitations of their trade mark, labels or capsules, make themselves liable to prosecution, and will be forthwith prosecuted according to law.

BLUNDELL, SPENCE, & Co.

Bombay, 1st February 1872.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 268 of 1871.

MUNCHERJEE CURSETJEE DORIAWALA, of Bombay, Parsee, residing at No. 5, Syed Abdool Rahimon Street, in the Island of Bombay, outside the Fort........Plaintiff.

vs.

BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE MAMA and EDULJEE HORMUSJEE MAMA, both of Bombay, Parsees, residing at No. 109, Bazaar Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay........Defendants.

Pursuant to the Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the Twenty-fifth day of April, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-one, the following immoveable PROPERTY will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, before C. P. COOPER, Esquire, Acting Commissioner of the High Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the First day of May, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-two, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon—All the Estate and Interest of the abovenamed Muncherjee Cursetjee Doriawala, Byramjee Hormusjee Mama, and Eduljee Hormusjee Mama, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of LAND, containing by admeasurement eighty-four and four-ninths of a square yard, be the same a little more or less, situate in Bazaar Gate Street, within the Island of Bombay, together with the house and premises standing thereon, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 109, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 633, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the sweepers' passage, on or towards the west by the public road called Bazaar Gate Street, on or towards the north by land forming part of the estate of the late Hormusjee Ruttonjee Mama, deceased, but now the property of Temoolgee Rustomjee Mama, and on or towards the south by land belonging to Cursetjee Bhat Guda, and which said premises are situated in the Sub-Registration District of Fort and Colaba, and were formerly and are now occupied by the defendants Byramjee Hormusjee Mama and Eduljee Hormusjee Mama or their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the Office of the said Acting Commissioner, or at the Office of Messieurs RIMINGTON, HORE, and LANGLEY, Plaintiff's Attornies, 23, Apollo Street.—Dated this 2nd day of April 1872.

C. P. COOPER,

Acting Commissioner.

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & CO.,

19, 20, & 23, SASSOON'S BUILDINGS,

BOMBAY,

RESPECTFULLY request special attention to the following Branches of their Business:—

TRANSIT AND GENERAL SHIPPING.

Parcels, Packages, and Merchandise despatched by quickest Mail Steam Routes, Railways, and Clipper Ships to all parts of the World. Every description of Custom House Business, Shipping, Bonding, and Clearing, outward and inward. Contractors for General Annual Carting and Shipping. Estimates for through conveyance to all Railway Stations in Europe, America, and Australia.

PASSENGER.

Passages engaged, Cabins selected, Berths fitted, Outfits obtained. Baggage collected, packed, addressed, and shipped. European Servants and Ayahs procured. Letters received to await arrival of Addressees. Passengers met. Luggage landed, cleared, carefully delivered, or safely warehoused. Passports and Visas obtained. Telegraphic Messages undertaken.

INSURANCE.

Postal, Railway, Marine, Life and Fire, through the first Underwriters at Lloyd's, and old established Companies.

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Invoices collected against Delivery of Goods. Pay, Pensions, Fund, Furlough, and Retired Allowances, Annuities, Dividends, Coupons received and remitted under Power of Attorney. Cheque Books supplied to Constituents in England and India. Investments and Sales effected in Stocks and other Securities. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes obtained. Family Periodical Remittances arranged.

INDENT, SUPPLY, AND COMMISSION.

Orders received from the Military, Naval, Clerical, and Medical Services, Mess and Band Committees, Clubs, Co-operative Societies, Public Institutions, Private Families, &c., and Purchases made under careful supervision and selection. Newspapers and Periodicals regularly despatched. Remittances or References for payment must accompany Order. If Bank Credits or Deposit Accounts are in force, Balances due must be paid on presentation of Invoice and Bills of Lading.

CONSIGNMENTS

Undertaken of every description of European or Foreign Goods.

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D. S. KEMP & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

DEALERS IN

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.

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CHEMICAL APPARATUS.

PRICE LIST ON RECEIPT OF BUSINESS OR PROFESSIONAL CARD.

5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE.

THE PROPERTIES of this now celebrated Indian remedy are TONIC, re-invigorating every nerve and muscle of the system. Per Bottle—Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8

D. S. KEMP & Co.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF SODA-WATER and all other Aërated Beverages, continue to pay the greatest attention to this branch of their industry. The preference shown for their Waters in all parts of the Presidency, notwithstanding heavy transit charges and local competition, proves their undoubted superiority, and rewards D. S. K. & Co. for their unwearied efforts to maintain it.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| SODA-WATER | Per Dozen— | 12 | Annas. |
| AERATED WATER (Eau Gazeuse) | „ | 12 | „ |
| LEMONADE | „ | 1 | Rupee. |
| TONIC WATER | „ | 1 | „ |
| GINGERADE | „ | 1 | „ |
| LITHIA WATER | „ | 1½ | „ |
| POTASH WATER | „ | 1 | „ |
| BOTTLES, charged in addition | „ | 1½ | „ |

Acidulated Mineral Waters prepared in great variety.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

ECONOMY IN THE TABLE.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET, Qts. Rs. 9, Pts. Rs. 5 dozen.

AROMATIC DISTILLATE, Rs. 1-8 per Bottle.

CLARET CUP made with the above has been subjected to the keenest criticism, and is now allowed to surpass any that can be prepared with crude spices. As a cheap table beverage, wholesome, and equally grateful at all Seasons, it is equalled by nothing else.

D. S. KEMP AND Co.

HEWER AND GOLLAN,

PRACTICAL TAILORS,

BREECHES MAKERS, &c.,

2, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,

IN thanking their Friends and the Public for the liberal support hitherto awarded, beg to state that they continue to furnish all Garments known to the Trade at CHARGES MUCH UNDER THOSE of ANY OTHER FIRM. Superintended by Europeans in India.

The following quotations for Garments made to order for CASH give an idea how far they can go below the usual Indian Prices, while the MATERIALS ARE EQUALLY GOOD, and the WORKMANSHIP SUPERIOR to most other Houses in Hindostan:—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| All-wool Tweed Sack Suits | from | Rs. 20 | to | Rs. | 40 |
| „ „ „ Trousers | „ | „ 7 „ | | „ | 19 |
| „ „ Morning or Shooting Coats | „ | „ 16 „ | | „ | 35 |
| Bedford or Whipcord Riding Breeches | „ | „ 15 „ | | „ | 22 |
| „ „ Super Black Dress Suits, complete | „ | „ 35 „ | | „ | 80 |

Gentlemen's own Materials made up at very moderate charges.

Estimates, Patterns, and Directions for Self-measurement on application.

Up-country Orders, with remittances or references in Bombay, promptly attended to and carefully executed.

HEWER & GOLLAN.

2, Meadow Street, Fort.

MESSRS. RUSSELL & CO.,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,

MEADOW STREET,

MOST respectfully tender their very best thanks to all their sincere supporters and well wishers for their kind patronage, trusting to merit the continuance of the same. They further beg to urge the necessity of all Up-country Orders being accompanied with a remittance or a reference for payment to ensure their prompt attention.

Bombay, 18th March 1872.

TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE,

REAR OF No. 4, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

VIRGINIA HONEY DEW TOBACCO.

This is the same quality of Tobacco which Tudor Company has imported for the past twenty years, and which has given universal satisfaction.

Indents from H. M.'s Troops promptly attended to.

PATENT TOBACCO CUTTERS.

Easily regulated to cut any Tobacco into any size wanted, from the thickness of a sheet of paper to 4 inches.

KEROSINE OIL, OF THE BEST QUALITY.

PORCELAIN-LINED ICE PITCHERS.

Heavily plated on white metal and elegantly chased, entirely free from anything poisonous or injurious, and sharp strokes with pieces of Ice will make no impression upon them. No household in India is complete without one.

AMERICAN ASH OARS, from 12 to 16 FEET LONG.

The above articles WHOLESALE or RETAIL.

TIME-PIECES.

"OEIL-DE-BŒUF,"

HANGING EXCELLENT TIME-KEEPERS.

PATENT LEVER.

EIGHT DAY.

"SKELETON,"

WITH GLASS DOME AND STAND.

EIGHT DAY.

"MARINE,"

VERY SERVICEABLE

CLOCKS AND TIME-PIECES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION TO BE HAD AT FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.'s,

Elphinstone Circle.

LAMPLOUGH'S

PYRETIC SALINE

IS found pre-eminently beneficial in preventing and curing SMALL-POX, by Purifying, Invigorating, and Vitalizing the Blood. Any person who has already the latter complaint should take it, and be kept in a cool and darkened room to prevent its leaving any trace on the features.

"It will Cure the worst form of Ordinary or Sick Headache in Ten Minutes."

Dr. PROUT characterized its discovery as "unfolding germs of immense benefit to mankind."

The late Dr. TURLEY states in a letter "that in the worst cases of Scarlet and Typhus Fevers he found it in his experience and family to act as a specific, no other medicine being required."

Sold by most Chemists, and the Sole Maker and Wholesale to the trade by

ALDRIDGE, SALMON, & Co., Bombay.

# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

Market firm for Bank and Land shares. Spinning shares dull. Government Paper closed strong.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

| April | Vessel. | Commander. | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 13 | Whitburn (s) | Cassap | Newcastle, March 6. |
| | Petersburg (s) | Blaik | London, March 7. |
| | Bivouac (s) | Beach | Put back from sea. |
| 14 | Pehlwan | Scott | Calcutta, March 7. |

### DEPARTURES.

| April | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 13 | Kathleen Mary (s) | Brown | London. |
| | Medora (s) | Stuart | Genoa. |
| | Phlox (s) | Baker | Coast and Goa. |
| | Cingalese (s) | Black | Falmouth. |
| | Prince Leopold | Irvine | Liverpool. |
| | Prince Oscar | Fowles | Calcutta. |
| | Hindostan | Bews | Calcutta. |
| 14 | Seaforth | Woodward | Calcutta. |
| | Bywell Castle (s) | Saturley | Port Said. |

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last:—Steamer Sir J. R. Carnac, to Coast and Carwar. Steamer Oorun, to Cutch.

### HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

| April | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | Saint Monan | Wyles | London, Dec. 14. |
| 11 | Hyderee | Ashton | Bombay, Feb. 4. |

### MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

| April | | |
|---|---|---|
| 9 | Abyssinia (s) | Rangoon. |
| 11 | Bertha (s) | Calcutta. |

DEPARTURE.

| April | | |
|---|---|---|
| 9 | Viceroy (s) | Calcutta. |

## SALES AND PURCHASES.

The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms on Saturday:—

### PIECE GOODS.

| | | | | | | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1,5?0 | pieces Grey Shirtings | 40 inch | 39 yds. | 6 lbs. | | 4 6 0 |
| 2,000 | ,, ,, ,, | 40 ,, | 39 ,, | 6 lbs. | | 4 6 0 |
| 500 | ,, ,, ,, | 40 ,, | 39 ,, | 7 lbs. | | 4 10 0 |
| 2,500 | ,, ,, ,, | 40 ,, | 39 ,, | 7 lbs. | | 4 11 6 |
| 1,000 | ,, ,, ,, | 40 ,, | 39 ,, | 8½ lbs. | | 5 8 6 |
| 500 | ,, ,, ,, | 45 ,, | 39 ,, | 9 lbs. | | 6 8 6 |
| 250 | ,, ,, ,, | 54 ,, | 39 ,, | 11 lbs. | | 7 10 6 |
| 1,000 | ,, Dyed Cambrics | 24 ,, | 28 ,, | | | 2 12 0 |
| 1,000 | ,, Orange Jacconets | 40 ,, | 20 ,, | | | 2 8 0 |
| 120 | ,, W. G. Prints | 32 ,, | 24 ,, | | | 4 4 0 |
| 3,600 | ,, ,, Jacconets | 40 ,, | 20 ,, | | Rs. | 3 5 to 4 9 0 |
| 4,000 | ,, ,, ,, | 40 ,, | 20 ,, | | ,, | 2 15 to 3 11 0 |

### COTTON.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 250 candies | New Karanja, ready | Rs. 266-67 |
| 300 ,, | ,, Barsee | ,, 264-265½ |
| 200 ,, | ,, Oomrawuttee, full p. | ,, 273 |
| 50 ,, | ,, Akote, ready | ,, 272 |
| 100 ,, | ,, Karanja | ,, 266½ |
| 25 ,, | ,, Akote, without selection | ,, 270 |
| 35 ,, | ,, Dhollera, ready | ,, 266 |
| 110 ,, | ,, Jalumgaum, full p. | ,, 765 |
| 25 ,, | ,, G. Dharwar, ready | ,, 283 |
| 350 ,, | ,, Dhollera, 20th May | ,, 263½ |
| 50 ,, | ,, Akote, ready | ,, 272 |
| 50 ,, | ,, Bhownuggur, ready | ,, 265 |
| 50 ,, | ,, Khandeish | ,, 257 |
| 100 ,, | ,, Nerisd, M. G., without selection | ,, 260 |
| 75 ,, | ,, Broach, ready | ,, 257 |
| 100 ,, | ,, Broach M. G., without selection | ,, 288 |
| 25 ,, | ,, Hinguughaut, ready | ,, 292½ |
| 175 ,, | ,, Jalumgum, full p. | ,, 265 |
| 75 ,, | ,, Dhollera, ready | ,, 262-65 |
| 100 ,, | ,, Akote, full p. | ,, 273-275 |
| 125 ,, | ,, Broach, M.G., without selection | ,, 269 |

### YARNS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10 bales | T. Red Yarns, No. | 30-50 | As. 21 13/16 | per cwt. |
| 30 ,, | Mule ,, | 40 | ,, 11¾ | ,, |
| 10 ,, | ,, ,, | 30 | ,, 11¼ | ,, |
| 2 ,, | Water ,, | 24 | ,, 10½ | ,, |
| 2 ,, | ,, ,, | 30 | ,, 12 | ,, |
| 14 ,, | T. Red ,, | 30-60 | ,, 21¼ | ,, |

### METALS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 210 | Swedish Bar Iron | 48 |
| 200 | Steel Iron Faggots | 75-8 |
| 250 | Cwts Copper Braziers | 53 |

## DAILY IMPORTS.—13TH APRIL.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Southwick, 25 cases kerosine oil, P. and J. Radelia & Co.
Elgin (s), 100 bundles iron sheets, Tejpal Gopejee.
Urbino (s), 49 cases sulphuric acid, Jehangeer Darashaw Randelia.
European (s), 40 iron plates, Tejpal Gopejee; 7,533 bundles iron hoops, Soonderdass Mooljee; 386 bundles iron hoops, Knoop & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Palermo (s), 32 cases candles, and 4 cases medicine, Hormusjee Pestonjee and Sons; 10 cases champagne, Geo W. Wheatley & Co.; 2 cases oilmanstores, 12 cases bacon, 12 cases cheese, 1 case whips, and 1 case toys, Merwanjee Cooverjee & Co.
British Flag, 6 cases oilmanstores, Bull & Co.; 50 kegs red lead, and 1 case shoe brushes, the London, Asiatic, and American Company; 8 cases hardware, Eabhoy Tyebally; 17 cases beer, Bomanjee Dadabhoy.
Southwick, 200 bundles steel, Stenhouse & Co.; 30 cases oilmanstores, and 2 cases hardware, Bull & Co.
Urbino (s), 28 cases portwine, and 53 cases oilmanstores, Hormusjee Pestonjee and Sons; 200 boxes candles, Bhicoo Sazba & Co.; 880 bundles iron bars, Alsen, Riebe & Co.; 75 drums turpentine, Abdoolally J. Abadin; 11 cases oilmanstores, and 4 cases kerosine oil, Baudry & Co.; 20 cases medicine, Hassum Allarakkia.
Kingdom O'Fife, 50 drums linseed oil, 5 casks chrome, 6 casks paints, and 1 cask varnish, Tyebally Abdoolally; 350 cases kerosine oil, Heptoola Allibhoy.

## DAILY EXPORTS.—13TH APRIL.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Knight Commander, 600 bales cotton, Remington & Co.; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Westminster, 100 bales cotton, Balmookun Shunkerlall; 100 bales cotton, H. Clason & Co.
John Straker (s), 2,400 bags linseed, and 1,100 bags myrabollams, Ralli Brothers; 14 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee Touche & Co.; 101 bundles copra, Jairam Pragia; 207 bags linseed, Stearns, Hobart & Co.
Lorne (s), 1,200 bundles coir yarn, Mallsee Dewjee; 100 bales cotton, Ramkurson Roognath; 102 bales cotton, Cooverjee Mowjee; 300 bags wheat, Heerachund Cursonjee; 230 packages myrabollams, Remington & Co.
Thomas Wilson (s), 25 bales cotton, Tarachund Purshotum; 50 bales cotton, Goculdass Mathooradass; 50 bales cotton, Dawarkadass Vussonjee; 200 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee & Co.; 40 bales cotton, Chutterbhooj Premjee; 2,300 bundles coir yarn, Forbes & Co.; 23 bales wool, Vizbookandass Amrutlall; 50 bales wool, Soonderdass Damoder.
John Middleton (s), 60 bales cotton, Luckmidass Damoder; 44 bales cotton, Parpia Natha; 251 mora copras, Heerachund Cursonjee.
Mabel, 1,000 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
Cella (s), 250 bales cotton, Young & Co.; 100 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee Touche & Co.; 150 bales cotton, Kunkiert Priesweck & Co.; 50 bales wool, G. Samjee.
Berar (s), 500 bags linseed, Visrambhoy Ebram & Co.; 105 bales cotton, Finaly, Scott & Co.
Palermo (s), 800 bags myrabollams, Ewart, Latham & Co.
European (s), 100 bales cotton, Dewjee Shamjee; 250 bales cotton, R. L. King & Co.; 50 bales cotton, Toolsedass Vurjdass; 100 bales cotton, Ballabhoy Vizbhoocandass.

FOR LONDON.

Orissa (s), 25 bundles E. teeth, Bawanjee Vullybhoy; 1 case shawls, Saifdeen Goolamhusson; 59 cases dry ginger, and 12 cases cardamoms, B. I. S. N. Co.; 40 boxes Secotra aloes, Mooljeebhoy Jewraz; 6 cases shawls, Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
Stowell (s), 100 bags coffee, R. L. Southern & Co.; 250 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 800 packages wet dates, Enderjee Moonsee; 13 bales hides, Dewjeebhoy Goolam Hoosson & Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Orissa (s), 100 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Orissa (s), 132 bags coffee, B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR VENICE.

Orissa (s), 107 bags coffee, B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Bywell Castle (s), 150 bales cotton, A. Blascheck & Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Camperdown, 2 bags coffee, Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FOR MALTA.

Orissa (s), 180 bags coffee, R. H. Hobbs & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Mindora, 250 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Macedon, 276 bags coffee, S. Tyebjee & Co.

## BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—14TH APRIL, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 13th April, 5-55 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 4 hours 49 minutes.
Via Red Sea, 13th April, 10-35 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 5 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 14th April, 12-6 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 8 minutes.
Via Turkey, 12th April, 2-27 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 44 hours 35 minutes.
Via Red Sea, 14th April, 12-45 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 30 minutes.

Latest dates from America.

Via Russia, 14th April, 6-29 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 5 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 13th to 9 P.M. of the 14th April is as follows:—

| To Bombay. | Max. | | Min. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| From Calcutta | 0 | 24 | 0 | 2 |
| ,, Galle | 26 | 18 | 12 | 10 |
| ,, Kurrachee | 0 | 40 | 0 | 5 |
| ,, Madras | 0 | 16 | 0 | 0 |

## MILITARY.

### ARRIVALS.—APRIL 13.

Beck, Lieutenant, 15th Hussars, on leave, from Mhow.
Sandilands, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from Punjab.
Carruthers, Captain, 21st Bengal N. I., on furlough, from Peshawur.
Hawkes, Lieutenant, 33th Bengal N. I., to appear before a medical board, from Cawnpore.
Badcock, Lieutenant, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from Jubbulpore.
Poyson, Colonel, 17th N. I., on leave, from Dhoolia.
Hay, Captain, 92nd Highlanders, on leave, from Rawul Pindee.
Martin, Lieutenant, 21st Hussars, on leave, from Lucknow.
Iredell, Captain, 20th N. I., on leave, from Bhooj.

### DEPARTURES.—APRIL 13.

Dunsmore, Sub-Lieutenant, 36th Regiment, to join, to Rawul Pindee.
Unett, Lieutenant, 3rd Hussars, on leave, to Mahableshwur.
Beck, Lieutenant, 15th Hussars, on leave, to Mahableshwur.
Geoghegan, Assistant Surgeon, 83rd Regiment, on leave, to Poona.

## POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C.B.,
Commanding Poona Division of the Army.
Poona, 12th April 1872.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave:—

Poona Horse—Captain James Philips, for sixty days, from date of departure, on privilege leave.

## POONA STATION ORDERS.

BY COLONEL W. E. MACLEOD,
Commanding at Poona.
Poona, 12th April 1872.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave of absence:—

Capt. Fenwick, S. C., for 4 days, from 13th inst. inclusive, on station leave.

## NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces*, April 13.)

The undermentioned officers have been granted leave of absence:—

Mr. E. F. T. Atkinson, Officiating Judge of the Small Cause Court and Subordinate Judge, Allahabad, three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 29th March 1872.

Mr. W. J. Bramly, District and Sessions Judge, Allygurh, one month's subsidiary leave, to enable him to reach the port of embarkation.

Mr. T. Martin, Collector of Customs, Jhansie Division, two months' leave on medical certificate, with effect from the 29th February, 1872.

Doctor Charles Planck, Sanitary Commissioner, North-Western Provinces, three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 25th April.

The Rev. George Dancy Symonds, B.A., Chaplain of Bareilly, three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 1th April.

The Rev. Allen Ramsey, M.A., Chaplain of Nowgong, three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 1st April.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr. R. W. McMullin, Senior Patrol, to officiate as Collector of Customs of the Jhansie Division, during Mr. Martin's absence on leave, or until further orders.

Asst. Surg. James Cleghorn, Civil Surgeon of Azimgurh, to officiate as Civil Surgeon of Cawnpore during the absence on leave of Asst. Surg. James Condon.

Doctor William Walker, Inspector-General of Prisons and Dispensaries, N. W. P., to hold charge of the current duties of the office of Sanitary Commissioner during the absence on privilege leave of Doctor Charles Planck, till further orders.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct the following transfers:—

Mr. George Robert Carlisle Williams, Asst. Mag. and Collr., from Dehra Doon to Moozuffernuggur.

Mr. Charles Donovan, Officiating Joint Magistrate, from Moozuffernuggur to Dehra Doon.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"
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FOR UP-COUNTRY SUBSCRIBERS.

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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Per Annum | Rs. | 10 0 0 |
| Per Copy | ,, | 0 4 0 |

AMATEUR THEATRICALS.

A few LADIES and GENTLEMEN of Bombay will APPEAR at MORLEY HALL TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, the 15th instant, in Mr. J. MADDISON MORTON'S FARCE of
THE LITTLE SAVAGE,
And the late ROBERT BROUGH'S BURLESQUE,
PERDITA, OR THE ROYAL MILKMAID.

Doors open at Half-past eight o'clock; Performance to commence at 9 precisely.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

TO-NIGHT, MONDAY—Reserved Seats only Rs. 4 each.
TICKETS may be obtained on application to the Undersigned at Morley Hall, either by Post or Messenger.
The Refreshment Room will be under the management of Mrs. HAMMOND.

CHAS. F. GLASS, Captain, R.A.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

CABELL—April 6th, at Dalhousie, Calcutta, the wife of Major W. Cabell, B. S. C., of a daughter.
LANGLEY—April 8th, at Secunderabad, the wife of Sub-Conductor R. Langley, Comst. Dept., of a daughter.
LEWIS—April 10th, at 35, Wellington Square, Calcutta, the wife of Mr. H. B. Lewis, of a daughter.

DEATH.

DAVIES—April 5th, at Agra, Teresa Margaret Mary Ann, the beloved wife of Mr. J. R. Davies, Telegraph Master, and eldest daughter of Mr. C. Bath, Meerut Medical Hall, aged 21 years and 11 months.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department." *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

# The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, APRIL 15, 1872.

When Colonel Andrew Crawford, of the Adjutant General's Department, Bombay, some years ago proposed to employ native troops generally upon public works, it was only natural that his idea should have received but scant favour from the European officers of the troops concerned. These officers had not had experience of the new organisation of the Native Army at that time, nor were they doubtless much inclined to change the amenities of the mess and billiard rooms of native regiments, as they knew them, for hard work, exposure, and the study of subjects which they recollected only as much travail when at Addiscombe; but times have changed, and native regiments also to that extent, that we venture to say that Colonel Crawford's scheme might now be properly revived without provoking much opposition, except, perhaps, among the veteran officers of the old Indian Army, who are too closely welded with the military traditions of the past to march with the progress of the times they now live in. When we consider the huge strength of the Native Army of India, and the little profit the State obtains for it in these days when there are no wars to afford it active employment, we cannot but regard Colonel Crawford's scheme with favour; nor can we perceive any reason why native troops, usefully and profitably employed upon public works, should be deemed any worse soldiers in the field through occupations calculated to strengthen them both physically and mentally for military service, and the varied exigencies of modern warfare.

We have no finer native soldiers in India than those of the corps of Sappers and Miners in the three Presidencies. In the field they have ever been spoken of in highly favourable terms by the Generals they have served under, while in what may be called their civil capacity, such as road-making, building, &c., &c., they are everywhere acknowledged to be very useful workmen, able upon occasion to turn their hands to almost every description of public work on which their services can be properly employed. And they work both hard and cheerfully. It is an advantage of the system under which they are trained and disciplined that no time is afforded them for idleness or the cultivation of those intrigues and cabals that are not unknown in the lines of native infantry of the ordinary pattern; but it must be acknowledged that they are better officered than regiments of the line; that is to say, the European element is stronger in the corps of Sappers than elsewhere.

Since the Government is determined to economise European officers as far as possible, we cannot expect a Native Army organised upon the Sapper model, but we might fairly imitate that model, as far as the means at our disposal goes, by training the native regiments of the line to labour on such public works as would not be without the scope of an ordinary soldier's intelligence. For instance, their services might be made available in deepening tanks, and on irrigation works, in the construction of railroads, road-making, and the clearing of forest lands. Upon the Hills especially their employment in the latter capacity would be found remunerative, cooly labour not being easily accessible, and much Government land there lying waste, simply because no one cares to rent it uncleared.

If the various Governments of India were at the pains to send annually to their respective Hill Sanitaria a certain number of native regiments,—which could be easily spared from garrison duty on the plains in time of profound peace,—to clear tracts of Government land, and to open out the same with good military roads, there can be no doubt that such lands would find tenants in coffee and tea planters, and the like, whereby several ends would be gained, such as the colonization of our Hill stations, the improvement of the land there, and, we may say, the improvement of the troops also, who could not fail to benefit by a practical knowledge of work which would often stand them in good stead upon active military service.

For our own part we find it impossible to discover the utility of attempting to drill the native soldier up to the standard of his European comrade. He can be drilled and paraded up to a certain pitch of military perfection or imperfection, whichever we please to call it, but beyond this he cannot go, as every Adjutant in the service knows who has essayed to make Private Alli Khan a counterpart of Private John Brown. The desideratum is not in him, or it must have come out long ago. It is not for want of teaching, of everlasting drilling and parading, that the native soldier falls short of our military model. Why, then, uselessly attempt under a system that is a proved failure to make him other than he is? Old officers of the old Indian Army, whom seniority has placed in command of regiments, still hold to the tradition, indeed, that native soldiers, under their own varied notions of discipline, can be made other than what Heaven made them; but, for our own part, we cannot but regret the useful forces pent up in the Native Army, or at best wasted on excessive drill, which under a more sensible system of military organization and administration, might be made highly profitable to both the State and the public.

We have heard it said that our native troops might object, under the terms of their enlistment, to perform labours other than those of a merely military character, but we hardly think that such would be found the case. We of course contemplate that, like the corps of Sappers and Miners, they would receive working *batta* when employed upon public works, and we are much mistaken in our estimation of the native character if the *batta* would not be found to compensate for the additional labour. A portion might object; old soldiers unfit even for military duty; but this circumstance would not detract much from the merits of the scheme; the younger men would doubtless be glad of the opportunity to gain more pay, and it would be easy in the future only to enlist soldiers under conditions that would render objection impossible.

Our native troops would be much the better for the experience gained on public works in various parts of the country. At present the sepoy is the most helpless human being that we know of. Take him off the parade ground, where he goes through his drill mechanically, and throw him to shift for himself in circumstances extraordinary to his intelligence, and he is all abroad, a veritable waif and stray until his European officer instructs him what to do. This helplessness is only natural when we consider his training which extends not beyond the Regimental or Brigade Parade ground; but very different is the intelligence of the Sapper, who can make himself as readily at home in strange scenes as the European soldier himself, and is never at a loss to know how to take care of himself. The cause of the superiority of the Sapper is obvious. His corps is composed of men who have learnt some trade or other; he and his comrades act together for their mutual advantage when occasion arises for them to do so, and he has been so well knocked about in war and in peace, in the field and upon works, that he has far better acquaintance with the world than his comrade the sepoy.

There is one more point to be considered. Our Native Army is very costly, so much so that it has been ever a *bete noir* for our financiers and economists. Both are ever striving to reduce it to a standard below efficiency, and form the plea that we pay more for it than we can afford. Employ the Native Army freely upon public works, and we may hope to hear the end of his chronic cry for reduction. Nay more, we might even increase the strength of our Native Army, and find funds to improve its organisation by a stronger introduction of the European element among its officers, when we have found the way to make it useful, and to reduce its dead-weight expense of which our economists very justly complain. We cannot go so far as to say that the Native Army may be made self-supporting, but we can at least fairly hope that, if profitably employed upon public works, its cost would be greatly diminished for the State that so employed it.

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Colonel Mowbray Thomson has been appointed Political Agent at Muneepore, vice General Nuthall, who has resigned.

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A camp of exercise will, it is thought probable, be held next cold season on ground between Rawul Pindee and Peshawur.

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Owing to recent favourable rains the tea-plantations in the Kangra valley are reported to give promise of the largest spring-crop known for years.

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A convocation for conferring degrees was held in the Banqueting Hall, Madras, on Wednesday evening. There was a very large attendance on the occasion.

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Mr. P. S. Melvill has been appointed to officiate as Judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab, during the absence on deputation of Mr. Justice Campbell.

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It is reported that the post of Agent and Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends is to be abolished on the retirement of the present incumbent, Colonel Wilson, in September next.

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Dr. Ross, Secretary to the Inspector-General Indian Medical Department, is spoken of as successor to Dr. Cox, Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, Umballa Circle, who proceeds to England in June next.

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A letter of congratulation to Her Majesty on the recovery of the Prince of Wales has been despatched to England by the Talookdars of Oudh. The list of signatories is headed by Rajah Sir Digbejey Singh, K.C.S.I.

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We see it stated that permission has been refused by the present Government of the French Republic to hold the lottery at Chandernagore, which it was proposed to throw open on the plan of the one which recently took place.

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It is not improbable that Lord Northbrook may arrive in Bombay before the end of this week, as the Glasgow, which left Suez last Tuesday morning at 5 A.M. with the Viceroy and suite on board, is a fast sailer and may do the voyage in twelve days.

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The Rev. Father Arakelian, who has been lately collecting subscriptions in behalf of the Persian Famine Relief Fund in Bombay, and in the N. W. Provinces, is now in Calcutta. His labours, we are glad to know, have been throughout well rewarded.

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We (*Indian Mirror*) understand that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor will shortly proceed to Hazareebaugh accompanied by a portion of his Secretariat Staff. It is likely that His Honor will spend the whole of the hot weather at that pleasant sanitarium.

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A Fancy Bazaar was held on Thursday in the large hall of the Dalhousie Institute, on behalf of the funds of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Regiment. The Bazaar was under the immediate patronage of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Napier of Merchistoun and Lord Napier of Magdala.

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Sir Seymour Fitzgerald has accepted an invitation to a farewell dinner to be given to His Excellency at the Byculla Club on the 1st of May. The Chief Justice, Sir M. R. Westropp, will take the chair at the dinner. Sir Seymour has, we hear, to run up to Mahableshwur for a few days this week.

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We (*Madras Times*) hear that the office of Postmaster General has been offered to several Madras civilians, among whom is Mr. Stokes, Assistant Secretary to Government, and has by them been "declined with thanks." We do not wonder at this, for the Postal Department offers no prizes equal to those which a talented civilian may win in his own proper service.

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Sir Philip Wodehouse, according to a telegram received here, is to leave Brindisi for Bombay to-day. He will probably be here, therefore, in the first week of next month. The retiring Governor does not leave Bombay till the 13th May. The Hon. B. H. Ellis and the Hon. S. Mansfield go home together in the P. and O. mail steamer leaving on the same day.

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With a view to exercise a proper check on the local Governments and Administrations, in respect of the alienation of State lands under the orders of those Governments, the Supreme Government is said to have issued a circular, requiring all subordinate Governments and Administrations to submit to the Government of India annual statements of alienations authorized by them during the year.

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The North-West Provinces have been called on to contribute two civil officers to the mixed Court of Inquiry which is about to sit at Calcutta to investigate the circumstances connected with the removal of Major Lloyd Harris from his appointment in Assam. The *Pioneer* believes that Messrs. Oldfield and Pollock have been designated for the service, and that they will proceed to Calcutta at once.

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The *Umrita Bazar Putrika* sums up the results of Mr. George Campbell's administration in the following words:—"Mr. Campbell received from the hands of Sir W. Grey forty millions of confiding and contented people, and he will leave them a sullen, discontented, and suspicious set." Referring to this the *Pioneer* remarks—"The first of these assertions is certainly false—they have been grumbling ever since we knew them—and the second, if true, is chiefly discreditable to the forty millions."

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A question has been submitted to the Supreme Government as to whether it would be justifiable to exempt all stores imported for guaranteed railways from Custom duties when they are paid for from capital, without at the same time exempting stores of a similar description imported for other workshops in India. In reply, the Government said that it would be better not to make any differences between the stores imported by guaranteed railway companies and those imported by the public.

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A native paper published in Oudh has discovered a connection between the death of Lord Mayo and the Aurora Borealis. When the Aurora was seen at Lucknow on the 5th of February, people at once suspected that some heavy calamity was to befall India, "and lo!" continues our contemporary, "while the fear and consternation excited by the portent were yet fresh on their minds, the telegram brought the sorrowful news of the death of Lord Mayo, which overshadowed the world with grief and gloom."

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We have been asked to give a formal contradiction to the statement of the *Delhi Gazette's* Bombay correspondent, that Watson's Hotel on the Esplanade is about to be sold or turned to other uses. Messrs. J. H. Watson and Co. have given up the business of Wine and Provision Merchants which they had established on the ground floor of their building, below the Hotel, and are now selling off the stores in stock. But one of their reasons for doing this is that the Hotel is now so well frequented as to leave the managers no time to attend to other duties.

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On a reference from the Government of Fort St. George, as to whether the charges connected with the sending of European British subjects for trial to the High Court at Madras, for offences committed in the territory of a Native State, should be borne by the British Government, or by the Government of the Native State in which the offence is committed, the Government of India is said to have expressed an opinion that each particular case must be decided on its own merits, out of regard to a variety of circumstances, such as whether the prosecution is at the instance of the Native State, or of the British Government or its local representative.

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The Provincial Budget for Bombay will be published in next Thursday's *Government Gazette*. In obedience to special instructions from the Secretary of State, there will be no discussion of the Budget by the Legislative Council this year. The estimates framed by the Executive Government will simply be published in the *Government Gazette* for general information. The only justification for this apparently retrograde step is, that all the Budgets this year must be accepted as provisional, and that the whole financial system of India, imperial and provincial, will be thoroughly revised before the estimates for 1873-74 are introduced. We trust that our local Government has found itself able to do without the Non-Agricultural Cess this year.

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The *Madras Times* writes—"We are of those who consider that the native of India can never be civilized according to our standard of civilization; he is neither mentally or physically capable of such development. During the past few years we have educated natives of all classes, from the prince to the peasant, and have encouraged many of them to visit Europe, where one might suppose they might throw off their national manners and customs and return to India Europeans at least in thought and feelings; but what is the result? London, Paris, Vienna, will not alter them one whit. They may admire what they see there; but they are still natives of India at heart. When they return to India they resume their old habits as naturally as their clothes, and are as much the native all over again as if they had never enjoyed travel or its instruction."

## SIR ALBERT D. SASSOON, K.C.S.I.

The telegram announcing that the Queen has been pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on the Hon. A. D. Sassoon, C.S.I., by raising him from the rank of Companion to that of Knight Commander of the Star of India, has given genuine satisfaction in Bombay. The new Knight is the first Indian merchant upon whom this high distinction has been conferred; and it is left that no one could have been named more worthy to receive such a mark of Her Maiesty's favour than the son who, inheriting the name and forsune of the late David Sassoon, has in his public conduct constantly striven to emulate the example of his munificent father. Titles, in these days, are not bought by means of bribes given to men in power; and we do not know that they can be better disposed of than, according to recent custom, in rewarding men conspicuous for the noble way in which they devote great weath to the service of the public. The princely charities of the Sassoon family, not only in Bombay but in England, need not be enumerated here; but we may point to the gifts of a Hospital to Poona and Mechanics' institute and High School to Bombay as characteristic of the judgement with which their liberality has been dispensed. The Queen, we may presume, has been especially gratified by the way in which Sir Albert Sassoon set apart on Thanksgiving Day half a lac of rupees, in addition to the lac he formerly gave for this purpose, to complete the sum required for the building fund of the Elphinstone High Shool.

The new Knight, Sir Albert David Sassoon, is the eldest son of the late Mr. David Sassoon, the founder of the renouned firm of David Sassoon and Co., and is now 54 years of age. From 1862 to 1865 be travelled in England, Scotland, and Ireland, and on the Continent of Europe, and while at home he assumed by a statutory declaration the prenomen of Albert. On the death of his father, he became head of the firm of Messrs. D. Sassoon and Co. of this place, as well as of the several branches in China and Japan.

## CAST ON THE STREETS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I have read with some surprise, and no little indignation, the letter that appeared in your columns to-day under the above heading, and have asked myself whether it is possible that any "public servant of twenty years" who has served so faithfully, as this writer appears to have done, can be really "cast on the streets" and unable to find shelter for his family.

The writer appeals to the charitably-disposed for "a vacant stable or old shed" wherein to hide himself, and for a little assistance to aid him in procuring the necessaries of life.

There is a spare stable in my compound, but I would feel ashamed to offer it to a respectable European with a family; my servants would be deriding the unfortunate fellow. However, some "assistance to procure the necessaries of life" I can contribute, and will be willing to do so if you, Sir, will undertake to receive my mite. The story of this man, if true, is so painful, that I am sure it made the ears of many in this city tingle as it did mine while reading the letter.

The writer says he has "served the public of Bombay for twenty years," and in their service received divers wounds, burns, bruises, and dislocations. He now waits the decision of Government on his case, and he has been kept thus waiting (without pay or pension) for a period of three months and a half. The only persons in Bombay to whom this description will apply are the three Superintendents of Police who were struck off the strength of the Force at the beginning of the year. If my surmise is correct, then I think it is a shame that good and true men like these should be placed in the position which one of them has so painfully described.

Whatever Government may do, I think it is the duty of the public to meet the appeal of the man who is "cast on the streets" with four children—all starving—and, as their need is urgent, to subscribe for the bread necessary to maintain existence.

Do, Sir, for humanity's sake, consent to receive subscriptions for this purpose.

I enclose my card.—Yours faithfully, X.

# LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[SPECIAL DAILY TELEGRAM FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

LONDON, 12TH APRIL.

The Liverpool Market to-day was steady.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sales | 12,000 bales. |
| Surats | 4,000 ,, |
| Imports | 5,000 ,, |
| Fair Dhollera | 8½d. |
| Oomra | 8¾d. |
| Compta | 7½d. |
| Coconada | 9 1/16d. |
| Westerns | 7 1/16d. |
| Coffee steady. | |
| Mysore | £69. |
| M. Plants | £78. |

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## THE ALABAMA ARBITRATION.

## THE CARLIST RISING IN SPAIN.

LONDON, 12TH APRIL.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Gladstone announced that a counter-case would be submitted to the Geneva Arbitrators on Monday next, accompanied by an explanatory note, and reserving certain rights, of which General Schenck, the American Ambassador in London, has been informed. It is believed that America has acquiesced in this course.

The Hon. A. D. Sassoon has been gazetted a Knight.

LONDON, 13TH APRIL.

The British Note accompanying the counter case reserves to England the right to withdraw from the arbitration if the difference remains unsettled on 15th June.

Lord John Russell will move on 22nd instant an address in Parliament that further proceedings at Geneva be suspended until the claims for indirect damages are withdrawn.

The Commons have rejected a motion in favour of withdrawal from all treaties involving armed intervention. Mr. Gladstone declared that treaties gave the right to intervene in international discussions but that it was not obligatory. Mr. Bruce declared it was unwise to adopt repressive measures.

PARIS, 13TH APRIL.

The insurrectionary movement of the Carlists in Spain continues to increase. Bands of insurgents have appeared in several of the provinces. Troops have been sent in pursuit, and the Government are taking measures to repress the outbreak.

### LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 12TH APRIL, NOON.

Liverpool Cotton Market opens to-day steady.

| | |
|---|---|
| Total Weekly Sales of Cotton | 70,000 bales. |
| ,, ,, Surats | 19,000 ,, |
| Actual Stock of Cotton | 805,000 ,, |
| ,, ,, Surats | 230,000 ,, |
| Total Weekly Import of Cotton | 151,000 ,, |
| ,, ,, Surats | 13,000 ,, |

LONDON, 12TH APRIL, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed unchanged.

Fair Dhollera 8½d.

In the Manchester Market there has been a fair demand but without quotable change.

| | |
|---|---|
| 7 lbs. Shirtings | 8s. 7½d. |
| 8½ lbs. do. | 10s. 1½d. |
| 40's Mule Twist | 1s. 3½d. |

The s.s. Simla from Southampton takes £23,500 in Gold, and £36,000 in Silver for Bombay, and £30,000 in Silver for Calcutta.

Arrival from Bombay—Foochow.

SUEZ, 12TH APRIL.

The following vessels have passed through the Canal:—

Outward bound—Arethusa, on 9th instant.
Homeward bound—Richmond, on 9th instant.

[PER BOLTON'S AGENCY]

LONDON, SATURDAY, 11 A.M.

Earl Russell has moved (given notice of a motion?) that the British Cabinet withdraw immediately from the Geneva arbitration.

(PRIVATE TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, 12TH APRIL, 2-11 A.M.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day opened quiet, but steady.

| | |
|---|---|
| Opening Sales | 10,000 bales. |
| Imports | not received. |
| Total day's receipts at the U. S. Ports. | ,, |

WEEKLY REPORT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Total Weekly Sales, Cotton | 70,000 bales. |
| Surats | 18,000 ,, |
| On Speculation | 8,000 ,, |
| Exports | 6,000 ,, |
| Cotton taken by Trade | 56,000 ,, |
| Surats | 11,000 ,, |
| Actual Export of Cotton | 8,000 ,, |
| Surats | 4,000 ,, |
| Stock of Cotton | 803,000 ,, |
| Surats | 230,000 ,, |
| Weekly Import of Cotton | 151,000 ,, |
| Surats | 13,000 ,, |
| Indian afloat | 203,000 ,, |

LONDON, 12TH APRIL, 3 P.M.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed strong.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sales | 12,000 bales. |
| Surats | 3,000 ,, |
| On Ex. and Spec. | 4,000 ,, |
| Imports | 18,000 ,, |
| Total day's receipts at the U. S. Ports | 7,000 ,, |
| American Cotton afloat | 173,000 ,, |
| Fair Dhollera | 8½d. |
| Broach | 8⅜d. |
| Compta | 7⅝d. |
| Rangoon | 6⅝d. |
| Oomrawuttee | 8¾d. |
| Dharwar | 8d. |
| Hingunghaut | 9d. |
| Orleans | 11 7/16d. |
| Oomra, Mar. sailing, Cape | 8⅜d. |
| The Manchester Market to-day was unchanged. | |
| 7 lb. Shirtings or qual. | 8s. 7½d. |
| 8½ lb. | 10s. 1½d. |
| 9 lb. Jacconets | 4s. |
| 3 lb. Madapollams full average | 4s. |
| 40's Mule Twist | 1s. 3½d. |
| Coffee, ordinary quality, steady. | |
| Coffee, fine quality, firm. | |
| Cocoanut Oil, ordinary, by Ceylon | £36 10d. |
| Cochin | £43. |

LONDON, 13TH APRIL, 11 A.M.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day opened steady.

| | |
|---|---|
| Probable Sales | 12,000 bales. |
| Imports | 5,000 ,, |
| Receipts at U. S. Ports | 7,000 ,, |

Lord Russell has moved that the English Cabinet retires from the Geneva arbitration.

LONDON, 13TH APRIL, 2-30 P.M.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed quiet, but steady.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sales | 15,000 bales. |
| Surats | 4,000 ,, |
| On Ex. and Spec. | 3,000 ,, |
| Imports | 5,000 ,, |
| Total day's receipts at the U. S. Ports. | 7,000 ,, |
| American Cotton afloat | 171,000 ,, |
| Indian Cotton afloat | 313,000 ,, |
| Stock of Cotton in London | 202,000 ,, |
| Fair Dhollera | 8½d. |
| Broach | 8⅜d. |
| Uplands | 11 3/16d. |
| Compta | 7½d. |
| Oomrawuttee | 8¾d. |
| Dharwar | 8d. |
| Orleans | 11 7/16d. |
| Tinnevelly | 8½d. |
| Westerns | 7 1/16d. |
| Rangoon | 6½d. |
| Hingunghaut | 9d. |
| M. Plants | 78. |
| Mysore | 60. |
| Good fair Sawginned Broach, steamer named via Canal | 9¼d. |
| Sawginned Dharwar, April and May shipment via Cape | 9¼d. |
| Bar Silver | 60½. |
| Fair New Dhollera, April and May shipment via Cape | 9d. |

## MILITARY ITEMS.

Major-General Sir H. Tombs, K.C.B., arrived in Lucknow on the 1st instant, and took command of the Division on the following day.

Major-General Macdonell, C.B., arrived at Allahabad on Thursday night, and assumed command of the Division next morning under the usual salute.

Captain J. Biddulph, 19th Hussars, has been appointed an aide-de-camp to Lord Northbrook, and Captain the Hon. H. M. Hobart, 103rd Foot (Royal Bombay Fusiliers), is appointed aide de-camp to Lord Hobart, the new Governor of Madras.

The 22nd Punjab Native Infantry having been free from cholera for ten days, has been allowed to proceed to Jhelum. Our readers may remember this regiment was stopped by the authorities here on its way up-country, and encamped at Manowrie till it got a clean bill of health.—*Pioneer*.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—All who know the perils attending the early years of childhood will be interested in the following observations by Thomas Hunt, Esq., M.R.C.S., in the *Medical Times*:—"In badly nourished infants, Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil is invaluable. The rapidity with which two or three tea-spoonfuls a day will fatten a young child is astonishing. Children generally like the taste of Dr. de Jongh's Oil, and when it is given them, often cry for more." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.

# OVERLAND SUMMARY
OF
# THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

*Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.*

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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The First Number of the New Series of the OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE is a considerable improvement on anything we have yet seen turned out in a similar shape. It contains 32 pages, and is replete with interesting information on Indian subjects of all kinds. At the price, *four annas*, the *Summary* is ridiculously cheap. Sixty-nine columns of closely printed reading matter all for a mere sixpence! The fact is almost beyond belief by reason of its very marvellousness. In addition to a well-arranged and judiciously-selected mass of intelligence there is a series of articles on the topics of the times, reproduced from the daily editions of the *Bombay Gazette*. On the whole, or taking it all in all, the *Overland Summary*, published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, is about the best, if it is not the best, we have seen, and people desirous of keeping their friends in the mother-country well-informed of all that is transpiring in this far-off land would be guilty of an unpardonable sin of omission if they neglected forwarding by each Mail copies of the really excellent publication we have been noticing.—*Sindian*.

## PIERS AND BOMBAY HARBOUR ACCOMMODATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It is admitted that this harbour with its one hundred square miles of area is the most important one in all the Indian Empire, and we should perhaps do well to review what has been done for its improvement and protection, but we should in my opinion do still better to see what can and should be done first for improving its commercial prospects, for Bombay lives principally if not entirely by its commerce, and every one interested in its welfare must see the necessity of having it thoroughly protected.

The late Elphinstone property and the whole foreshore from Mazagon to Colaba is now in the hands of the Government, and the public must feel most interested to know what Government intend to do in this important matter. The Government have doubtless consulted engineers for designs both for improving the commercial prospects and the best modes of construction. A glance over the map of Bombay and chart of the harbour shows at once that the Railway goods and passengers' termini should be in the Fort and somewhere near the centre of trade, and it is quite evident that the Railways must at no distant day run close along the eastern shore and meet on the Colaba side of the Fort. By looking over the plan of Bombay any engineer or scientific gentleman will see that there are only a few obstructions in the way of these much-needed improvements. I believe that there is very little new in what I am about to suggest, but I am convinced that the earlier it is carried out the better. It would pay the Railway Companies to carry their line at once through to Moody Bay, and then let us see what obstructions are to be met with. First the Government Dockyard. I believe the site at present occupied by the Bombay dock and its timber yards is most urgently wanted for goods and passengers termini for the Railways, and it is quite evident that the Railway Companies could afford to pay a good round sum for such advantageous termini. They could have double lines of rails the entire length of the foreshore, from Mazagon to Colaba, with numerous branch lines into a number of large and cheaply constructed warehouses, which could be built on the newly-reclaimed property. But what about the most antiquated of all Custom Houses? In a few years hence no one would believe that Bombay could have been so suicidal as to have a Custom House with not a single line of railway to it, and two important Railways running within a mile of it. Is it not useless for the public or the Bench of Justices to urge the Municipal Commissioner to give them good roads at a small expense, and at the same time allow the roads to be ground to pieces and the money thus ground from the public purse by a thousand unnecessary mills, in the shape of bullock carts, which are doing this work of destruction when it might be done quickly, gracefully, and inexpensively on the smooth surface of a pair of railway rails. If these matters were set right we should not hear so much about bad roads and dust. The taxpaying public would do well to urge their engineers and the Bench of Justices to ferret out some of the evils that press so heavily on them, and have the axe of science laid directly at their roots: the embarrassing municipal pecuniary difficulties might then soon be obviated. When will the Bombay public open their eyes and reap some of the benefits science is so lavish of bestowing. Why not at once grant concession to some tramway company, and thus relieve the roads of some traffic which would ride smooth and inexpensively over the level surface of the tram rails without expense to the ratepayers? The merchants through the Chamber of Commerce would do well to press upon Government the necessity of having a deepwater pier. They have scarcely any landing conveniences, and no through communication along the foreshore. Government would doubtless bear a helping hand if these matters were clearly laid before them, and the Supreme Government would also doubtless be glad to see these improvements carried out, which would be of great benefit to all India. I believe engineers are quite agreed that wet docks are out of the question for Bombay, and I am not going to find fault with wet docks that have not been constructed and are never likely to be, because of the great expense of constructing them; but I shall simply remark that piers can be constructed for less than one-fourth of the amount that wet docks would cost, of the same capacities. Piers can be built on columns and be in plan the exact shape of docks and give the same facilities for shipping and discharging cargoes, &c., but with the advantage of not damming up the water and creating nuisances which would be dangerous to the public health. Piers run out into deepwater would not incumber the foreshore, but on the contrary they would relieve it, and be equal to further extensive reclamations. If a pier were properly laid out with a proper view to extension, its working would be found to be so advantageous that it would be rapidly extended until it could accommodate nearly all the steamers and ships frequenting the port, but to give detailed accounts on this matter would occupy too much of your valuable space.

A deputation from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce waited on Lord Northbrook to urge upon His Lordship the importance of more fully developing the commercial resources of India. I think a deputation from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce would do well to meet His Lordship and urge upon him the necessity of having a deep water pier to land passengers and merchandise at, and explain the various ways of utilizing the foreshore for commercial purposes. If the Railway engineers were consulted they could state how many hundred locomotives they have and that they cost about Rs. 1,000 each to land, and that with a proper pier to land at they would not have cost over Rs. 100 each, and that the money that could have been saved in landing one-half their rolling-stock, plant, and permanent way would have built two large deepwater piers. The Railway Superintending Engineer could give many facts and figures such as the above. Engineers could also explain how much coals for locomotive consumption are damaged by being broken in so many transhipments, and the great advantages and economy of having them hoisted out of the ships' holds and put direct into the Railway trucks. It is sometimes necessary to place a ship in dock at a great expense, just for the purpose of discharging heavy boilers, machinery or guns. The Ordnance Department could give the particulars of these expenses, and doubtless other weighty reasons why a pier should be constructed; but were there only one-half these reasons, they would in my opinion be quite sufficient for having a pier constructed at once. There are ample shallow water bunders, and it appears to me from the Government letters on the late Elphinstone property question, which appeared in the Bombay journals a few days ago, that the Bombay Government are favourable to piers, and there are ample sites for them at or anywhere between the Apollo Bunder and the Castle. Surely this important foreshore is not going to remain in its present unfinished state for want of a few lacs of rupees to put it in working order and make it productive.

C. & M. E.

## THE FOOTPATHS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—You may be one of those favoured of mortals who come to our shores in big ships, or go to and from offices in comfortable broughams and the like. You probably legislate, or show the would-be legislators how to do it. At all events it is for your safety and comfort that our municipal magnates are so exceedingly sensitive—in matters such as follow.

Should you, Mr. Editor, in your peregrinations in the direction of Malabar Hill, for the purpose of a cosey dinner with a friend, have your masticatory functions destroyed, or, in your trip to Morley Hall, Upper Colaba, have your temper disturbed, so as to render you unappreciative of the theatrical treat offered by our military caterers, have your horse thrown down or your brougham axle smashed by a few misplaced stones, by sundry sensible ruts on the otherwise well cared for roads in the districts named, what a howl there would be against our Municipal Commissioner and his office.

If those for whom all this expense of road-metalling and road-rolling is incurred are justified in having the right to howl at the municipal officers because of injury to their luxurious carriages or horses, surely the poor pedestrians for whom legislators never seem to legislate have double grounds for a positive roar.

I am frequently a pedestrian on our public roads, both from choice and necessity, and in order to avoid the probability of a coroner's inquest I have indulged in the vain hope that I should find comfort and safety on what are apparently footpaths. Sacré! Mr. Editor, only try it, not all the elevating influence of Mr. Byramjee's "carte blanche" could save your poor feet, and the morning's inspection of your patent leathers would bring a tear from the Sassoon monument.

My experience has shown to me that make as many footpaths of the kind generally to be found in Bombay, expend as much money in doing so as the Municipality likes, and you will still have pedestrians shirking them and using the more comfortable middle road intended for the more intellectual and feeling animals, the horses and bullocks.

I have heard of sermons in stones, but whether there be or not, I can safely testify that a good deal of painful feeling is caused by those on the Bombay footpaths.

Will not our philanthropic friend, Mr. Thomas Blaney, again stand the poor man's friend and at the next meeting of the Justices enquire into this matter, with the view to these foot-paths being rolled or beaten, the flagged or asphalte portion excepted, and thus make them fit for what they are intended, namely, foot passengers. If this were done it might tend to lighten Mr. Blaney's duties as Deputy Coroner; but until it is, I shall never consider myself safe, in my rambles, from some time or other becoming the subject of an inquest; moreover until it is, I consider the Municipality morally responsible for most of the accidents which occur from people being run over.

GROWLER.

Bombay, 12th April.

## NEWS-LETTERS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

AHMEDABAD, 12TH APRIL.

A petty dealer named Hukka, who resides in a part of the city that contained at one time an enormous quantity of wealth, and is known as Javairee Wada,—or Jewel Street as the name imports,—was dispossessed two days ago of some Rs. 600 or Rs. 700 in silver, which, report says, was the accumulation of years, and was hoarded in a brass pot. The money was, no doubt, taken away from the place of concealment by some knowing person who had an eager eye on the long coveted treasure, and who knew very well how to elude the vigilance of the police. The Government Savings' Bank and the Ahmedabad branch of the New Bank of Bombay, Limited, are very good in their way, but they are not, unhappily, resorted to by a very large portion of the native population. People had faith some time ago in private native bankers while dookans were consecrated to Honor, and were satisfied with low interest, but they have lost confidence in sowcars in consequence of numerous bankruptcies that have recently taken place. And I can say, unhesitatingly, that one native merchant belonging to this city, who is well known in high European commercial circles in Bombay, has from time to time steadily refused to take large sums of money that have been offered at nominal interest. If we had a local native bank on a sound basis, which money-making natives could place confidence, the commercial transactions of the country would, I have no doubt, increase sensibly, the metallic medium would expand in proportion, and a large quantity of unemployed capital would be liberated for a good purpose.

The native members of the Ahmedabad branch of the East India Association meet occasionally to gesticulate, oracularize, and pour out vials of indignation on a good Government. Some of these vapoury, inflated, but well meaning men could, I think, employ their time more profitably in making themselves thoroughly acquainted with the wants of the country, and in endeavouring to teach their apathetic countrymen the valuable, never varying motto of an English millionaire, "Self-dependence, Self-reliance." They could also point out to them advantageously the necessity that exists for individual and collective exertion, with a view to desirable improvements being made in agriculture, &c. Goozerat is full of wants, and an association would reap a rich reward in supplying them.

A correspondent of an important commercial house in this city intimates that two wealthy brothers—money-lenders [illegible] Doongur and Moti Doongur, of the ages of 25 and 30 respectively, were murdered and buried on Saturday last at a short distance from Kaira. They proceeded together unarmed, one on horseback and the other on foot, into the districts, to collect instalments of money due by their customers. The mare, which carried one of the men, galloped back to her stable, and this extraordinary circumstance occasioned uneasiness in the family circle; and the noble creature on being remounted returned to the tragical spot. A diligent search was made, and the mutilated bodies were found, disinterred, and after an official enquiry were burned. The murderer or murderers have not I am told been found, but they are supposed to be revengeful creditors.

Robberies and murders are common occurrences in Goozerat, and insecurity of person and property of travellers are subjects that ought to engage the serious attention of Government officials. Our police arrangements are generally acknowledged to be defective, and there is not, I apprehend, a judicious regulation of rapid movement on the part of superintendents. One police officer will spend too much of his time in isolated and unfrequented parts of the district in tiger-shooting, and an assistant likes to enjoy the sea-breezes at Gogo. Then a discriminating European district magistrate steadily refuses to grant purwanahs or licences to carry fire-arms because he is afraid the privilege will be abused, and cannot distinguish the difference between a respectable native of high social position and a disreputable character. A hostile money-loving karbaree will not assist his European superior with correct information, although he does not fail to publish his imperfections in private influential native circles. A few days ago two very respectable natives asked the district magistrate for licences to carry fire-arms in the districts for a limited period, and were informed by a curt memo. that their request would not be acceded to: they were obliged, in consequence, to proceed with their families to Palitana on business and on pilgrimage in a pitifully unprotected state, and they may, on account of their property, fall victims to the weapons of men of villainous intention. One of the applicants is Sett Boorabhai Motichund, a member of our well known Nuggurset family, and the other is Sett Vakhatchund Soonderjee of Morevee, in Kattywar, who was robbed a short time ago of property worth Rs. 2,500. These men are Jains by religion, and are respected by the community, and are not persons likely to abuse a privilege. Sensible arrangements ought to be made for the protection of life and property. No insurmountable difficulty lies in the way. The district magistrate only requires the best formation from the best source, and this I have no doubt he will procure by invitation.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BROACH, 12TH APRIL.

Intense heat. Sultry days and close nights, and doctors of all sorts are at a high premium. "Javasekitati" is the order of the day. Ice pani, which was considered before a luxury only for the gentle folks to indulge in, is now commonly taken as a necessary of life, not only by the middling class of Parsees but by a goodly number of both young and old orthodox Mucoondasses.

As regards water in the wells and talaos of Broach our worst apprehensions are realised. In some of the wells there is so little water left now, so that great difficulty, hardship, and inconvenience will be experienced by the poorer public in the dry month of May. It is believed that hundreds of poor cattle will fall victims to the drought. The Broach Municipality in my opinion requires a thorough overhauling to all intents and purposes. I may mention that the Municipality, under the leadership of Messrs. White and Adumjee Jeevanjee, intends to make some substantial and permanent improvements in our roads. Plans are ready, and it is hoped that Broach as far as roads are concerned will soon rival if not surpass Surat with its new roads constructed under the presidentship of Mr. Hope. It is also proposed to make a public park, and a committee is likely to sit to consider the project.

I have heard that Mr. Dhunjeeshaw Dadabhoy intends to bring a civil action against the editor of the *Guzerat Mitra* to recover the money it cost him to proceed with the *Guzerat Mitra* libel case. Mr. Pherozeshaw Merwanjee Mehta, barrister-at-law, is to be counsel for the plaintiff. The *Guzerat Mitra* libel case has made Mr. Dhunjeeshaw's name known over the whole length and breadth of Guzerat.

Mr. Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee Nanavutee, assistant master of the Broach Government English School, has been appointed head master of the Kaira English school, and further hopes of speedy promotion are held out to him if his new school takes a successful turn under his guidance.

The Broach branch of the Bombay Bank has of late been doing first rate-work under the able management of Messrs. Oliver and Rustomjee Pallonjee.

This year more bales have been purchased by Mr. Arthur, agent of the Mofussil Co., Ld., than by any of other buyers. No one has yet conducted so satisfactorily the business of such a large commercial firm like the "Mofussil Co., Ld., as Mr. Arthur did during his connexion for the last two years. This year he is going to replace his two old presses by new ones, and expects to proceed with baling next season on a gigantic scale.

On the 2nd of May a great trial is to be held in the factory of the "Mofussil Ginning Company Ld." of about half a dozen steam gins built on different principles.

Kappas of late have been coming badly stained and leafy with a deal of mixture of "shakela," and the buyers of bales of cotton are in a fix to sample cotton against their April delivery. The kuppas-buying merchants are up to all sorts of dodges as far as roping and wrapping go. The price of good "Tayare" cotton is Rs. 295, kuppas 110, and seeds Rs. 11½.

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## BOMBAY.

THE POLITICAL AGENT OF KATTYWAR.—Colonel W. W. Anderson, Political Agent at Kattywar, proceeded on a circuit on the 2nd inst.

NEW BUILDINGS FOR A LIBRARY AND SCHOOL AT WUDWAN.—The Thakore of Wudwan has expended Rs. 15,000 for the erection of a library and a school in his territory.

FIRE IN A GUNPOWDER MANUFACTORY AT KATTYWAR.—We observe that a few days ago a fire broke out in a gunpowder manufactory in Kattywar, but fortunately it was speedily extinguished.

A NEW SOLICITOR.—At the High Court on Saturday last, before the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent, Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Cama, son of Mr. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, was sworn in as a solicitor and proctor of the Court.

FIRE AT KAIRA.—The other day a fire broke out at the village of Soonav, in Kaira, by which the house of Ghellabhoy Isvurdas, the patel of the village, was entirely destroyed. The damage is estimated at Rs. 2,000.

ASSAULT.—Mr. Nana Morojee on Saturday fined a Mussulman named Shaik Hoosein Ally three rupees, with the alternative of fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment, for committing an assault against the person of one Mudeena, woman.

THEFT.—Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee on Saturday convicted a man named Abdool Rahimon Vuzeer on a charge of stealing a quantity of wood belonging to a Bhattia named Shamjee Veerjee, and sentenced him to a month's imprisonment.

ILLEGAL SALE OF OPIUM.—A Hindoo named Dewjee Bhicksjee was charged in the Fort Police Court on Thursday with selling opium without a licence. He admitted that he had no licence, and was fined by Mr. Connon in the sum of Rs. 32.

VOLUNTARILY CAUSING HURT.—On Saturday one Yarcota Suckowa, a cart-driver, was charged before the Senior Magistrate with voluntarily causing hurt to one Babajee Muckoond. The magistrate remanded the prisoner to jail till the 22nd inst.

MURDER OF A WOMAN AT DHURUNGUDRA.—A short time ago a Mukranee was arrested at Dhurungudra, in Kattywar, on a charge of having murdered a woman named Roodee. The accused will be tried before the magistrate of the Rajcote station.

A DISOBEDIENT SEAMAN.—George de Metre, a seaman of the ship John Straker, was on Saturday charged before Mr. Connon with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in the refusal of duty, and was sentenced to two weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB.—In respect to the memory of Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, who died on Saturday afternoon last, the above company postponed their performance which was to come off that night at the Grant Road Theatre.

REWARD FOR THE ARREST OF DESERTERS.—On Friday Mr. Constable Gough and Mr. Constable Brewin arrested two seamen belonging to the ships John Straker and Mabel, who had deserted the ship. The police officers were rewarded with the sum of ten rupees each.

THE Judge's Court has since Thursday been opened at six o'clock in the morning, in consequence of the extreme heat prevailing during the day. We hope all our Magistrates will follow this example of having their offices opened at that hour until 11 o'clock.—*Poona Observer.*

H. E. THE GOVERNOR.—As H. E. the Governor was to proceed to Mahableshwur on Saturday, the usual salutes were ordered to be fired from the Saluting Battery. Only one salute was fired in the morning, when an order was received that H. E. has deferred going to Mahableshwur.

TRESPASS.—At the Fort Police Court on Saturday, before the Senior Magistrate, a Goanese named Antone Caitan was charged with trespassing in the premises of Major Gayer, of the 13th Regiment N. I., on ground belonging to Government. Prisoner admitted the offence and was fined one rupee.

A DISHONEST GHORAWALLA.—At the Girgaum Police Court on Saturday one Taj Mahomed Shaik Ibrahim, a ghorawalla in the service of Dr. Mackenzie, one of the Professors of the Jamsetjee Hospital, was charged with stealing a quantity of horse gram, the property of his master. He was adjudged guilty and sentenced to [illegible]

THEFT OF JEWELLERY.—On Saturday at the Fort Police Court, Rama Baloo, Hormusjee Cursetjee, Rama Koondra, and Wittoo Bhickajee were charged before the Senior Magistrate with stealing ornaments, worth about Rs. 600, the property of a woman named Suckoo. After the examination of several witnesses the magistrate adjourned the case for further enquiry.

A SUMMARY SUIT.—On Saturday last, at the High Court, a summary suit was called on before Sir Charles Sargent, in which Hormusjee Adurjee and another sued Manockjee Eduljee to recover Rs. 1,67,530, due on a promissory note dated in November 1870. There was no appearance for the defendant, and the Court gave a decree for plaintiffs for Rs. 1,67,530 with interest, and costs Rs. 270. Mr. Budroodin Tyabjee, instructed by Mr. Cumroodin Tyabjee, appeared for the plaintiffs.

RUN OVER BY A CART.—An adjourned inquest was held on Saturday by Dr. Blaney, Deputy Coroner, at the Jamsetjee Hospital, concerning the death of a woman named Shimjee, aged about fifty years, who was run over by a cart on the 18th March last, at Dhanda village, in Salsette. The jury upon the evidence came to the conclusion that the woman's death was caused by gangrene following compound fracture of the left leg, the result of having been run over by a bullock cart.

HEAVY FINE FOR MAKING A FALSE DECLARATION.—Papia Samjee, a Lohana by caste, was on Saturday placed before the Senior Magistrate, and charged with knowingly making a false declaration contrary to section 216 of Act 6 of 1863. The prisoner, it seems, went to Mr. Jacomb, Deputy Commissioner of Customs, and said that he had some packages containing good Kurrachee wool which he intended to send somewhere. The packages subsequently turned out to contain goats' hair and rubbish. The prisoner admitted the offence, and was fined Rs. 500. Mr. Hearn, Public Prosecutor, appeared to conduct the prosecution; the prisoner was unrepresented.

RITUALISTIC INNOVATIONS.—A correspondent thinks some notice should be taken by us "of innovations in the Cathedral and Byculla Church." He gives us an instance:

"At the celebration of the Holy Communion in the Cathedral on Easter Monday, when the Rev. Mr. Ruttonjee was ordained, after the prayer of consecration, the 348th Hymn of 'Hymns Ancient and Modern' was sung; the first verse runs as follows:—

'Draw nigh and take the body of the Lord,
And drink the holy blood for you outpoured.
Saved by that body and that holy blood,
With souls refreshed, we render thanks to God.'

This was sung kneeling; two clergymen who were present stood up, but were directed to kneel, which they did."

Our correspondent thinks this has some meaning. It is just a part of the system which makes the consecrated elements "the centre of all worship." Some months ago we compared the Ritualizing process to the Bhore Ghaut incline, which is every where so gradual that one is hardly sensible of any departure from the horizontal, but when accomplished places the traveller on the plateau of the Deccan, and in quite a different region from that which he started from. Any single innovation is accepted because it is in itself so slight, and objectors are denounced as narrow-minded for taking offence at such inconsiderable deviations from the old paths. But when the system blossoms into maturity, then we have something more like Rome than like a Protestant church.—*Bombay Guardian.*

MURDER BY A WOMAN AND ACCOMPLICES.—A short time ago at a Court of Criminal Sessions held at Kulladghee, before W. Sandwith, Esq., Session Judge, Rayapa Shidpa, Shiddawa woman, widow of Rayapa Shidapa deceased, and Nagea Yeekapa, were charged under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code with murder by causing the death of one Rayapa Shidapa Nad, a cultivator. It appears that deceased lived at the village of Hiriyergul, in the Shingee talooka, and that the second accused was his first wife. She, however, having no children, he took a second wife named Shireowa, who deposed that about a month after the marriage, the accused Shiddawa quarrelled with her to such an extent that Rayapa was obliged to quit the house and go to live at a neighbour's, taking his second wife with him. About eight days thereafter Shireowa stated that on a Tuesday evening, about 8 o'clock accused Shiddawa came and asked Rayapa to dinner, upon which he went with her. The next morning, and also on Thursday, Shireowa said she went to accused, Shiddawa's, house to ask what had become of deceased Rayapa, and on each occasion was put off with a story that he had gone to a neighbouring village to fetch some bullocks. On the Friday afternoon Shireowa heard the death of her husband Rayapa, and saw his dead body lying in a field, partly owned by him, about a coss from the village. The throat was cut, and the blanket, &c., which deceased had on when he left with Shiddawa, were lying beside the corpse, as also a piece of rope. The principal witness Shidrama gave a detailed account of the whole matter, to the effect, that when in the field with Rama, Lukshea, Nagea, and Rayapa, the third and first accused, the last mentioned on two occasions declared that he would kill his son-in-law, Rayapa, because he neglected his wife Shiddawa (the second accused,) and had taken a second wife; that on the evening of the day upon which these words were last said, Shiddawa came and warned her father, the accused Rayapa, that she was going to call her husband to her house that night; that early in the morning accused Rayapa aroused the accused Nagea, and two others, and led them to Rayapa's, and that on the way Mullapa, a blacksmith, asked who they were, and was answered by accused Rayapa; that the latter entered the house with accused Nagea and Shidrama, Shiddawa being also then present; that after a little accused Rayapa desired the two men to seize deceased (who was fast asleep in the middle of the room) by the hands and feet, while the female prisoner held his head; that accused Rayapa then drew a sickle, which he had brought with him, twice across the sleeping man's throat; that the instrument, however, being blunt and only scratching the skin and making deceased move a little, the female prisoner handed a naked sword to Rayapa, who twice cut deceased's throat with it. The body was then tied up in the dead man's blanket with his *sandals* and *roomal*, and brought outside. The Court, differing from the two assessors, found the accused guilty of the offence, and sentenced each of them to be transported for life. The High Court (the Hon. Mr. Justice Lloyd and the Hon. Mr. Justice Kemball) to whom a petition was presented on behalf of the accused, rejected the same, and confirmed the sentence of the lower Court.

## HIGH COURT.—15TH APRIL.

(Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

LONG CAUSES.

179-69—K. Morojee—Lallchund Mohokundass v. Chuthoorbhooj Tarrachund—Keir, Prescot, and Winter.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTION AND COSTS.

954-70—K. Morojee—Pestonjee Hormusjee Suntook v. Nusserwanjee Nowrojee and another—No appearance.
305-71—J. Gopal—Luxmibai, widow, v. Keshowram Bapujee and another—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
493-70—G. S. Judge—Merza Mahomed Saleh Khan v. Moorarjee Cursondass—Manisty and Fletcher.
130-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Moorarjee Cursondass v. Merza Mahomed Saleh Khan—G. S. Judge.
953-70—V. Hurrychund—Chintoba Pursotumjee v. Thucker Ruttonjee Lalljee—No appearance.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

MOTIONS.

TO SPEAK TO THE MINUTES OF THE DECREE.

764-70—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Khunderao Morojee v. Rao Bahadoor Moraba Cannoba—J. Gopall.
6-71—J. Gopall—Rao Bahadoor Maroba Cannoba v. Khunderao Moroja—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

SUMMARY SUIT.

162-72—Thacker and Chalk—Thomas Graham v. Dadabhoy Rustomjee Banjee.

LONG CAUSE.

206-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Nowrojee Adurjee and others v. Nowrojee Burjorjee—Pestonjee Dinshaw.

## SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE s. s. Bywell Castle, 891 tons, Captain J. T. Saturley, sailed yesterday for Port Said via the Suez Canal with a cargo of 8,083 bales cotton.

THE s.s. MEDORA, 619 tons, Captain S. H. Steuart, sailed on Saturday last for Genoa, &c., via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 115 bales cotton, 1,350 cwts. castorseed, 1,584 cwts. galls, and 70 bales hides.

THE s.s. WHITBURN, 797 tons, Captain William Cassap, arrived on the 13th instant from Newcastle (March 6th) via the Suez Canal with a cargo of 1,081 tons coals. She touched at Malta, Port Said, Suez, and Aden, and is consigned to the captain.

THE s.s. PETERSBURG, 1,064 tons, Captain Blaik, arrived on Saturday last from London (March 7) via the Suez Canal with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Dr. Cockerell and lady, Mr. Hamilton and lady, and Miss M. Mackenzie.

THE s.s. KATHLEEN MARY, 806 tons, Captain J. P. Brown, sailed on the 13th instant for London via the Suez Canal with a cargo of 855 bales cotton, 549 cwts. horns, 1,107 cwts. coffee, 316 cwts gum, 1,233 cwts. galls, 230 cwts. coir yarn, 1,690 cwts. hemp, and the following passengers:—

Mr. and Mrs. Onswell, Mrs. Cottier and three children, and Miss Watkins.

THE following passengers arrived at Madras on the 11th inst:—

Per s. Bertha.—Major Bernard, wife and 3 children, Mr. McLeod, Mr. Herrold and 4 children, Mrs. Lloyd and 3 children, Mrs. Rushton and 4 children, Mrs. Dunne and 3 children, Mrs. Conns, Mrs. Hudson, Miss Herold, Mrs. Ninswith, Mrs. Hart, Miss Reyall, Miss Millman, Mr. Meller, Mr. Cady, Mr. Barnett, Mr. Hehen, Mr. Burjee and Montague.

THE following is a list of passengers per s. s. Khedive which sailed from Calcutta on the Thursday:—

For Madras.—Mr. and Mrs. Palmer, Miss Palmer, Colonel and Mrs. Vanrenen and 2 children, Miss Vanrenen, Lieutenant Rigeway, and Lieutenant Hasack.

For Galle.—Revd. and Mrs. Bradie and two infants; Mr. E. Jayesinghe, and Mr. F. Solomons.

For Suez. Mr. A. J. Wallace.

For Brindisi.—Mr. C. Burgett, Mr. F. B. Simson, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Macdonald, infant, and ayah, Miss Money, Mr. A. Parker, Master Metcalfe, Mrs. Jas. Murdock, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Loch Miss Loch, Mr. Charles Martin, Mr. C. J. Nasmyth, Mrs. Leeds, two children, infant, and ayah, Mr. G. G. Sellar, Mr. W. O. Allender, Mr. R. Rowe, and Mr. E. Skinner.

For Southampton.—Mrs. Peacock, child, and ayah, Mrs. H. Cockerell and two children, Mrs. Octavius Hamilton, Miss Taylor, Miss Chambers, Mr. A. Wilson, Mrs. Apjohn, child, and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Cones and three children, Mr. A. Cones, Mr. J. A. Cones, Miss T. E. Cones, Mrs. Nelson, Mrs. Bainbridge, four children, and European servant, Mrs. R. Smith, child, and two infants, Mr. Magee and child, Mr. G. E. Makgill, Master Place infant, and European servant, Mr. James Walker, Mr. Cox, Jr., Mr. David O'Dowda, and Mr. and Mrs. Richard

### STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

| HIGH WATER. | | APRIL. | LOW WATER. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Time. | Height. | | Time. | Height. |
| H. M. | FT. IN. | | H. M. | FT. IN. |
| 2 58 m | 1 4 | Monday......... 15 | 9 35 m | 3 6 |
| 4 56 a | 2 7 | | 10 50 a | 0 1 |
| 3 57 m | 0 6 | Tuesday......... 16 | 10 34 m | 2 9 |
| 6 9 a | 2 4 | | | ... |
| 5 31 m | 0 4 | Wednesday ... 17 | 0 23 m | 0 1 |
| 7 21 a | 2 6 | | 11 56 a | 2 5 |
| 7 27 m | 0 10 | Thursday ...... 18 | 1 53 m | 0 11 |
| 8 23 a | 3 1 | | 1 30 a | 2 6 |
| 8 44 m | 1 10 | Friday ......... 19 | 2 53 m | 2 1 |
| 9 15 a | 3 11 | | 2 44 a | 3 2 |
| 9 37 m | 3 1 | Saturday.. ... 20 | 3 36 m | 3 5 |
| 9 50 a | 4 8 | | 3 36 a | 3 8 |
| 10 16 m | 4 3 | Sunday ... ... 21 | 4 7 m | 4 10 |
| 10 22 a | 5 3 | | 4 16 a | 4 8 |

MOON—First Quarter, 16th, 3h. 1m. A.M.

## PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Orissa, 1,646 tons, and 600 h. p., Captain P. S. Tomlin, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the English mail and the following passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr. and Mrs. Pierce and four children.
Mrs. Hayne.
Mr. Race.
Mrs. Smith and child.
Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Sinclair and three children.
Miss Malpas.
Mr. Webb.
Mrs. Henderson.
Mr. and Mrs. P. J. White.
Mr. L. Orme.
Captain and Mrs. Badcock and four children.
Captain R. Wilson.
Lieut. Ramsay.
Mrs. Cotton & two children.
Mr. Hemford.
Captain and Master Smithell.
Captain E. Hughes.
Mrs. Higgins.
Mrs. and Miss Holroyd.
Mr. Mortimer.
Mrs. West and two children.
Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Simmons and four children.
Mrs. Douglas.
Miss Cox.
Miss Ross.
Mr. A. Wilson.
Mr. J. Wilson.
Dr. and Mrs. Gilbert.
Mrs. (Col.) Banbury and four children.
Captain Carruthers.
Mrs. Macdonald & two children.
Mr. and Mrs. Whitmane.
Mr and Mrs. J. R. Sherventon.
Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Bayles and child.
Mr. Watson.
Mr. Spiers.
Mr. Gerardot.

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr. W. Clark.
Mr. W. Spink.
Captain J. C. Hay.
Surgeon E. Taylor.
Captain and Mrs. Banbury.
Captain Howes.
Mr. Gore.
Mr. A Kel.
Mr. G. Lingham.
Mr. and Miss Aspinwall.
Captain K. Mackenzie.
Mr. Wilson.
Mr. W. H. Scott.
Mr. W. H. Cogswell.
Captain W. Parker.
Dr. Law.
Captain Campbell.
Major Constable.

FOR SUEZ.—Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Steel.

FOR ADEN.

Mr. and Mrs. Dawcett.
Mr. and Mrs. Rustomjee.
Mr. B. Jenkins.

## THE IMPORTATION OF WINES AND SPIRITS BY DAMAUN

Bombay, 12th April 1872.

To His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council.

The memorial of the undersigned Chairman, Committee, and Members of the Bombay Trades' Association and others trading in Bombay.

Respectfully Sheweth,—That a practice is now being extensively carried on of importing spirits and wines from the Portuguese port of Damaun, through Surat into British territory, and that such is permitted on payment of a duty of 2½ per cent *ad valorem.*

That the duty as levied on spirits imported direct by sea into British territory is three rupees per proof gallon; and that until lately such duty was paid by all importers.

That your memorialists understand that the right of importing from Damaun at 2½ per cent *ad valorem* is doubtful, and founded upon an alleged firman granted by the Emperor Aurungzebe to Portuguese officials of that period, but which firman and papers connected with it are not now in existence. That, moreover, the right was formerly claimed for Portuguese *produce only*, but that it is now extended to all merchandise to which a claim, fictitious or otherwise of Portuguese *ownership* can be asserted.

That the practice of thus evading the payment of legitimate duty by certain importers is very injurious to the trade of many of your memorialists and disturbing to a considerable branch of Bombay commerce, and that, *in the interest of the public revenue and trade* it demands, your memorialists humbly submit, immediate action by your Excellency's Government, on its own responsibility.

*Your memorialists therefore pray* that, pending the settlement of the question between the British and Portuguese Governments, your Excellency will immediately direct that duty shall be levied at the tariff rates on all imports from Portuguese ports, giving notice to that Government of the same, and holding the sums thus collected against a settlement by arbitration or otherwise of the dispute.

And your Memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Sd. D. S. KEMP, Chairman,
G. NICOLL, member of Committee.
A. P. SOUNDY, "
N. RANDLE, "
C. S. BARSTEW, "
TUDOR COMPANY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.
G. NICOLL & Co.
SOUNDY & Co.
COLLETT & Co.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.
T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON.

Sd. A. ALLAN.
D. S. KEMP & Co.
THOMSON & Co.
CHESSON & WOODHALL.
CARR BROS.
J. W. WA[illegible]

## THE GOCULDAS TEJPALL CHARITIES IN COURT.

### DECISION OF THE HIGH COURT.

LATE on Saturday last, Sir Charles Sargent delivered judgment in a suit connected with the will of the late Goculdas Tejpall, which was heard before his Lordship for seventeen days. The suit is that of Shamawahoo, the widow of the deceased, against Dwarkadas Vussonjee and Lukhmidas Khemjee, executors of the will of Goculdass; Jumnabaee, his daughter; Gungabaee, his mother; and the Advocate General. The plaintiff is the widow as well as executrix of the deceased. The Hon. Mr. White, Mr Green, and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Anstey, Mr. Inverarity, and Mr. B M. Waglé, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for Dwarkadas Vussonjee. Mr. Anstey and Mr. Marriott, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, appeared for Dwarkadas Vussonjee and Lukhmidas Khemjee as executors. Mr. Webb, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, appeared for the infant son of Dwarkadas Vussonjee. Mr. Latham and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile, appeared for Gungabaee. Mr. Ferguson and Mr. Farran, instructed by the same solicitors, appeared for Jumnabaee. Mr. Pigot, instructed by the same solicitors, appeared for the Advocate General.

The plaint filed in the case indicates the nature of the suit. The will was made in the Gujeratee language on the 6th September 1867; and Goculdas died at Bombay on the 19th November 1867 without having revoked or altered it. The deceased named Dwarkadass Vussonjee, Kessowjee Jadhowjee, Natha Jadhowjee, Lukhmidass Khemjee, the Hon. Munguldas Nathoobhoy, and Shamawahoo as the executors and executrix of his will. He directed that his executors were to spend in his funeral rites and ceremonies about Rs. 25,000. The executors Dwarkadass Vussonjee and Lukhmidass Khemjee had spent Rs. 20,000 in excess of the above amount, and plaintiff submitted they were liable to refund the excess to the estate. The executors were told to build or purchase buildings for the different purposes mentioned below, and the testator directed "and in each one of these places a slab having an inscription bearing my name is to be built in the masonry or brick work in a conspicuous part; and in these premises it is settled that religious and charitable institutions are to be kept up as long as the sun and moon should last:"—For a Sanscrit College at Bombay, Rs. 40,000; for a Sanscrit College at Cutch Mandvee, Rs. 15,000; for a Boarding School in Bombay, Rs. 40,000; for a tank at Kotara in Cutch, Rs. 10,000; and for a dhurmsalla and temple in the same place, Rs. 10,000. The same two executors had lately, without the consent of the plaintiff, purchased for about Rs. 1,25,000 certain premises at Gowalla Tank for the purposes of the Sanscrit College and boarding school at Bombay, and for the purposes of a temple at a price of Rs. 15,000, being Rs. 30,000 in excess of the aggregate sums set apart in that behalf in the will. The plaintiff submitted that the said two executors were liable to refund the excess to the estate. The will directed the executors to purchase Government promissory notes to the amount of Rs. 7,92,000, and out of the interest accruing thereon to carry on, "as long as the sun and moon should last," different concerns and religious and charitable works. Some notes had been purchased out of the estate in the name of Dwarkadas Vussonjee, but they had been, or some of them had been until lately, in no way set apart from the rest of his (Dwarkadas's) estate; and the plaintiff submitted that a sum of Rs. 7,92,000 ought forthwith to be invested as in the will directed. The testator desired that an English trust deed should be framed under legal advice in order to give strength to the works of benevolence mentioned in the will. A draft deed had been caused to be prepared without the consent or approval of the plaintiff; and she submitted that the deed ought to be settled and approved by the Court. It was directed that a committee, to consist of the persons in that behalf named, should be formed fully to carry out the different works. The said two executors had formed a committee, but excluded from it the plaintiff, although she had claimed to be a member; and she now submitted that such committee should be formed according to the Court's directions. The said two defendants, as executors, refused to pay plaintiff her monthly maintenance money from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,500, also a sum of Rs. 3,240, being the interest due on a legacy of Rs. 10,000, and a balance of a sum of Rs. 50,000 and interest due to plaintiff from the estate. They had not set apart a sum of Rs. 64,000 for the marriage expenses of Baee Prema and for the funeral expenses of other parties as directed in the will; and the plaintiff submitted that those sums ought to be set apart. The said executors had not taken any steps to ascertain what would be the amount of the residuary estate; and the plaintiff submitted it should be done under the will. The defendant Dwarkadas Vussonjee refused to give his son in adoption to plaintiff and claimed to be residuary legatee under the will; but the plaintiff submitted that he was not entitled until after her and Gungabaee's deaths to any beneficial interest in the residuary estate, to the income of which she was entitled during her life. Plaintiff prayed, among other things, that, in order to [illegible] in this suit, all necessary and proper directions may be given, accounts taken, and inquiries made. The defendants had answered these complaints in very long statements filed in their defence. The case is of no special public interest, and we are content to give a bare outline of it.

His Lordship, in giving judgment, said this suit arose out of the will of Goculdas Tejpall, and was instituted in the nature of an administration suit with specific charges of maladministration of estate. There were originally a great number of issues framed. Having been informed that adoption of a son had been made, his Lordship directed the person named as adopted to be made a party to the suit. After much discussion his Lordship was of opinion that certain points arose since the testator's death as to the adoption and construction of the will, which ought to be decided before a reference to the Commissioner was made. The result was that certain issues were framed. Now, the first question was, had there been a valid adoption of Soonderdas? His Lordship had always thought and decided that no religious ceremony was necessary, but that an overt act must be proved. His Lordship had consulted two judges on the Appellate Side, and they seemed to agree in this view. In accordance to the practice throughout India, there must be an overt act, either delivery of the child to be adopted or some other overt act. His Lordship found it impossible to hold here that there was a valid adoption in the testator's lifetime. Looking at the evidence of Muthooradas Lowjee, who was comparatively a disinterested and intelligent witness, it was impossible not to see that the parties considered the matter as a promise that the boy should be actually given and received. But his Lordship was engaged in deciding whether or not there had been a valid adoption. The testimony here shewed only that there might be a verbal understanding and that the parties were bound to carry it out, not that mere words without actual giving amounted to a valid adoption. The affidavits were conclusive to his Lordship's mind that there was no valid adoption such as to give Soonderdas rights, and his Lordship thought so on general grounds of Hindoo law and on ground of custom. The next question was, had anything occurred since Goculdas Tejpall's death to complete the adoption? His Lordship quite believed that there was a meeting in Goculdas's lifetime, and there was a solemn undertaking that the boy should in a certain event be adopted. The circumstances on which the parties relied as shewing a completion of adoption, taken separately or together, did not, his Lordship thought, conclusively shew that the boy had been given and received in adoption: they bore the explanation that the boy was intended to be adopted. As to the separate written statement of Dwarkadas, his Lordship thought it pointed to nothing but an inchoate adoption not carried out; there was no allegation that Dwarkadas had carried it out; and the only allegation was that he had not refused. Again, in the second para. of the written statement, "Soonderdas Dwarkadas" would not have been inserted if there had been an adoption. His Lordship regretted he could not find there was a valid adoption: if he could, it would have been a simple course. He found there was no adoption. He could not say whose fault it was: it was not on one side or the other exclusively. Dwarkadas was not actively anxious to carry out the testator's direction, for what reason his Lordship did not pretend to say. He entertained no doubt there was no lively desire on Dwarkadas's part. His Lordship did not say he ever refused or ever was asked. He could only hope the parties would be reasonable and carry out the direction and intention of the testator: there were still some years in which the adoption might take place. The next question to which his Lordship would refer was that of maintenance. The question was, does maintenance money include salaries of the servants of the firm? His Lordship thought the larger sum, Rs. 1,500, must be paid to the widow for her maintenance. He did not decide who were servants of the firm. As to mesne profits. It was obvious that testator meant adoption to take place within a short time. If the estate was to be treated as undisposed of, plaintiff would take as heir; his Lordship could find no one appointed in her place. Dwarkadas takes as heir in a certain event, which has not taken place, and he has no title to set up at this moment. The estate must accumulate till adoption; and the management till adoption must be with the executors. Clause 23 of the will shewed the executors must have management till the boy attained it. His Lordship's opinion was that the rents and profits must accumulate till adoption. There were no other questions to decide. He hoped the parties would be reasonable, Dwarkadas carrying out his solemn undertaking and plaintiff acting as a Hindu widow ought to do. Referring to Jumnabaee and Gangabaee, his Lordship reviewed their claims and said they must be taken to have elected in taking maintenance. There would be no reference on point of ancestral property; and there was no ground for appointing a receiver. His Lordship had decided to take the accounts himself. Much of the present litigation had arisen from the testator's appointing too many executors and mixing sexes. His Lordship would take the accounts under strict rules. The parties, if not present, would have accounts taken in their absence; and no person must attend who had no interest. He would not allow any one to appear except plaintiff and defendants who were executors. Question of costs to be dealt with hereafter.

"Berkely, S[illegible]ber 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a [illegible] [ex]press my gratitude for the great benefit [illegible] Norton's Camomile Pills. I applied to [illegible] for the above-named Pills, for which I suffered excruciating pain for [illegible] nearly every remedy prescribed [illegible] benefit at all. After taking two bottles [illegible] quite restored to my usual state of [illegible] publicity for the benefit of those who [illegible], Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS.—[illegible]N'S CAMOMILE PILLS.

## EXPORTS OF RAW COTTON INTO BOMBAY

FROM a statement submitted to Government by Major A. T. Moore, Acting Cotton Commissioner, we see that during the weeks ending 24th and 31st March last, 63,502 cwts. of raw cotton were imported into Bombay by water. 492 cwts. were imported from the Persian Gulf, 150 cwts. from the Madras Presidency, 290 cwts. from the Province of Sind, 12,939 cwts. from Cutch, 30,784 cwts. from the British Concan, and 18,847 cwts. from Gujerat, British. From another statement we observe that during the weeks ending 23rd and 30th March last, 129,234½ cwts. of raw cotton were imported into Bombay by land. 49,254½ cwt. were imported by the B. B. and C. I. Railway, 75,380¼ cwts. by the G. I. P. Railway, and 4,599¼ cwts. by the East India Railway.

## THE AMATEUR THEATRICALS AT MORLEY HALL.

ON Thursday and Saturday nights a few ladies and gentlemen of Bombay, who have discovered in themselves a talent more or less great for strutting their hour upon the stage, appeared in Morley Hall, and, for a worthy benevolent object, gave performances of the farce "The Little Savage" and Brough's capital burlesque "Perdita, or the Royal Milkmaid." Acting, whether professional or amateur, is so scarce in Bombay that even the announcement that a band of gentlemen will sustain all the characters in a play is received with pleasure, notwithstanding the possibility that a brawny *Lady Macbeth* discovers to the audience a handsome whisker which Indian weather has forced into existence since the tonsorial operation of the afternoon, or that a flat-busted *Juliet* is pretty certain to sigh forth her love in a bass voice that would startle any *Romeo* whose passion had not placed him beyond the suspicion that it was her angry father in disguise who was addressing him. But the announcement that ladies as well as gentlemen will assist in amateur theatricals is pleasure multiplied indefinitely. Ladies on the stage!—no hirsuty, awkward, ungainly, and unnatural representations, but real live ladies! Where is the man in Bombay who has not been home for the last half-a-dozen years that would not go a mile for every absent year to see them? If such there be, mark him well, and at once apply what Shakspeare says about the individual who has no music in his soul—that is, we mean, so far as the opinion that he is fit for "treasons, stratagems, and spoils," is concerned, for to carry out strictly the Immortal William's conclusion that "he is not to be trusted" might be unprofitable from a business point of view, as the stage-struck little grocer found, who, before he would sell an ounce of tea or a tallow candle, would pompously ask his male or female would-be customers whether they had "music in their souls," and, in the event of a negative or an irrelevant reply to the effect that they didn't know that ever they had, but were sure they had had measles when they were young, shut up credit, repeating sonorously, "The man that hath no music in himself, . . . . let no such man be trusted." Ladies on the stage in Bombay!—Yes, that is where we were, and that is the great attraction which mainly induced us to visit Morley Hall on Saturday evening.

If the ancient proprietor of this little extemporised Drury Lane at Colaba were not a Puritan, and his shade had happened to take it into its ghostly mind to re-visit this region of the "pale glimpses of the moon," it would have been delighted to see the spectacle presented by the chief room in the bungalow; or even by the adjoining room wherein congenial spirits were being laid to rest under the direction of Mr. Hammond, who was purveyor for the occasion, and, we may whisper to those whom it may concern, will be so to-night again when this amateur corps will give another of their fashionable performances. The big room was crowded, and a number of red coats shone like poppies in a cornfield among the large turn-out of ladies and civilians. The curtain jumped up—of course it did not roll up in that quiet, mysterious style that so strikes with awe the juvenile who first sits in expectation before the veil of a Thespian temple at home, but we must not be hypercritical—the curtain jumped up, we say, in about half-a-dozen leaps, and we were soon face to face with the amateurs in the farce of the "Little Savage." As the play went on a few circumstances induced us to remember the common fault of amateurs—too great an inclination to represent any character as an extreme type of humanity. Most amateurs move between the poles of dullness or extravagance, and the thousand-and-one shades of character that lie between the extremes are lost sight of. If a country squire is to appear, the average amateur is awkward with a vengeance—that is to say, there is a good deal of head-scratching, loud talking, and grinning, while falling over a chair, or knocking the leg off a table, is considered to bring the character nearer to life; if a fop is to be shown up, he can scarcely speak for lisping, and there is usually great use made of an eye-glass or a walking-stick; if a duchess is to be the individual held up to nature, she is made to appear as stiff and haughty as a stuffed crocodile set out in petticoats, this apparently being the popular idea of a duchess. But we have said we shall not be hypercritical, and we shall not; and if we have mentioned those general failings of amateurs, it was to take the opportunity of saying that this amateur company was as free from them as we ever remember seeing. *Major Choker* was distinctive enough according to the ordinary idea of a Major—he had on a stand-up collar and a big neck-tie, like a respectable butler, and he was fussy, greyheaded and moustachioed, and short-cropped. The representative of this character did very well indeed. *Mr. John Parker* was also very distinctive as an awkward squire, as he kept his hat on in the drawing-room, and persisted in carrying his gun there too, and wearing gaiters. *Mr. Parker* did some little things first-rate—his delirious attack on Mr. Larkins was not bad, although he perhaps came to himself just a little too suddenly. *Mr. Lionel Larkins*—we liked him in most things—in fact the only thing we did not like was his having a step or two before Lady Barbara Choker, the Major, Miss Kate Dalrymple, and Mr. Parker, in the drawing room, when he was baulked in catching the Little Savage, because this did not appear to us the most natural caper for a baffled machinating exquisite to cut. *Lady Barbara Choker* moved very ladylike—she had not much to do, but did that little well. *Kate Dalrymple*, the "Little Savage," was sprightly in all she did, and her mimicry of the gawky country girl was full of fun. Let us not forget the man-servant, who showed considerable ability, and stood kicking so well as to appear as if he liked it. After this farce was over, there was an interval of song, in which an Artillery-looking gentleman fired off one song in so successful a way that he made a palpable hit, and had tosing another, which was not so good as the first. After this we had "Perdita," and we may say generally of it that it was a most delightful performance. This burlesque is one of the best ever written, and the treatment it received at the hands of the amateurs was so good that we are confident it would have been sufficient to make Shakespeare smile and forgive the motley fashion in which his "Winter's Tale" has been ornamented with puns and absurd situations. *Leontes* was a manly king, and never faltered in a chain of splendid acting. We might say the same for *Polyxenes*, king of Bithynia, or "Abyssinia," or some such place—one need not be particular where farces are concerned. The gentleman who undertook this part was he who played *Mr. Parker*, but as *Polyxenes* he showed to much more advantage. *Prince Florizel* must have charmed every lady present, and we do not wonder that he "came, he saw, he conquered" the Royal Milkmaid. His dress was very tasteful, and his actions were easy and unconstrained. This gentleman's name is Mr.——no, we will not tell it; there is just a possibility that he may be bashful. *Autolycus*—"my father named me Autolycus; who, being as I am, littered under Mercury, was likewise a snapper-up of unconsidered trifles"—was made to appear worthy of his father. He was not a lean rogue, but a jolly rogue, and a first-rate fellow evidently to sing with the real Autolycus—

"The lark that terra-lirra chaunts
With heigh, with hey, the thrush and the jay:
Are summer sings for me and my aunts,
While we go tumbing in the hay."

Regarding *Hermione*, we will just quote the words of the programme—"always elegant, and finally quite statuesque." *Paulina* was very attractive, even as a scold. *Perdita* won everybody's good opinions. Dressed characteristically, with a flowery chintz, a Dolly Varden hat of an especially coquettish build, and carrying the milking pail, she looked and acted as if to the manner born. Then as to *Time*, we must not forget him. Rigged out in something like the conventional "jolly young waterman" style, he represented "fast time" in contradistinction to the bent old bearded fellow who has an hour-glass in one hand and a scythe in the other. "Time" sings first-rate (he was also accompanied first-rate by the gentleman at the piano); his words are not very distinct, but his notes would pass anywhere. All the other characters we must speak of favourably. Even the Bear we must not forget to mention. The style in which he who had to dispose of the babe met the bear in the desert reminded us, in everything but the sequel, of a story laid to a sailor's charge. Jack had gone ashore—say somewhere in India. He saw a bear coming towards him. "O Lord, save me from the bar," he cried. Mr. Ursa still came on. 'O Lord, do save me from the bar," cried Jack again. There was no alteration in the bear's offensive movements. "Then," said Jack, taking off his jacket, "O Lord, if you won't save me from the bar, don't take the bar's side, and you'll see the darndest fight ever you saw." The point of divergence in the conduct of the actor and the sailor was where the former bolted, Mr. Bear speedily getting into good position for an attack upon the rear flank of the flying enemy. On the conclusion of the burlesque, a very pretty transformation scene was exhibited, and the curtain jumped down again after the amateurs had been received with some tremendous bursts of applause. *Time* then came forward and delivered the following

EPILOGUE.

Ladies and Gentlemen, to my share it fell
To speak the prologue so't would be as well
That I, by way of epilogue, should say
A word or two about our little play.
United by one wish, the little band
Of amateurs that now before you stand
Have striven in Charity's most sacred cause
To please you and to merit your applause.
Having some doubts of our dramatic powers,
And judging of your sentiments by ours,
Namely, that *we'd better* laugh than cry
Have not attempted heavy tragedy,
And, though the cause we plead for is a sad one,
I think you'll own our choice is not a bad one.
On our *own* merits, though we can't enlarge,
You'll own *our savage* is a "*Belle Sauvage*."
And though we talk of Kings and Courtiers that's
Scarcely a crime, for 'tis only Democrats
Would make the fuss about 'em Dilke made
And hiss Perdita *Cos.* a Royal Milkmaid.
But now one word about the cause we plead,
'Tis for the *victim* of a *coward's* deed,
Suddenly crippled in the prime of life,
Thrown on the world with children and young wife.
Hard is the case. Look with kindness then
On our shortcomings and consider, when
You think upon our faults that by our folly
We may assist to make these poor folks jolly,
From want and struggling hearts to chase some gloom
And help to lighten an inevitable doom.
Now Time will once again create a change
And to the realms where fancy loves to range
At once transport us. We trust you'll admire
Them lighted by conventional red fire.

## THE LATE MR. RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

IN the death of Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, which occurred on Saturday afternoon, the native community may be said to mourn the loss of one of those patriarchs of the people who, from the catholic character of their benefactions, deserve to be respected and esteemed as the friends of mankind. He was not only a friend of his own people, but his bounty had extended to nearly every quarter of India and Europe. In the course of a decade while fortune smiled upon him, Mr. Rustomjee dispensed in public and private charity nearly a quarter crore of rupees without distinction of colour or creed; and his death will be mourned far and wide in places where his generosity had relieved distress or alleviated misery.

Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee was the second son of the late Parsee Baronet and a brother of the present Sir Jamsetjee. He was born at Bombay in 1813, and was, therefore, 49 years of age at his death. He had been ailing for some time past, chiefly from dropsy, which was the immediate cause of his death. Three or four days ago, when he probably felt his end approaching, he expressed a wish to be removed from the bungalow at Breach Candy to the family residence in the Fort; and had perhaps the satisfaction of dying amid the scenes of his childhood, in the house where he was nurtured and brought up. His body was carried to the "towers of silence" yesterday morning, followed by an unusually large concourse of his co-religionists. He leaves behind him three daughters by his first wife, and a widow whom he married a few years ago.

From an early age Mr. Rustomjee had a predilection for commercial pursuits, in the prosecution of which he shewed much of the enterprise of his late father. With the resources which the great wealth inherited from his father gave him, he traded to an extraordinary extent chiefly in cotton and opium, and had so much increased his wealth that at one time he was reputed to be worth several crores of rupees. On the winding up of his father's firm, he traded on his own account, and had influential business connections with England, Calcutta, China, and other places. He once held most extensive landed estates in Bombay, Poona, Surat, Goa, &c., and built for himself at great cost the splendid mansion at Kirkee, near Poona, now the property of Sir A. D. Sassoon. Mr. Rustomjee possessed in a great measure the excellent qualities of his noble-hearted father and endeavoured to tread in his footsteps. He used his great wealth in large-hearted generosity and diffusive charity, public as well as private. His public benefactions are by some estimated to amount to ten or eleven lacs of rupees; and a very large sum is believed to have been spent by him in private charity, or in a manner of which he did not care to leave a record behind him. About ten years ago, in his travels through Guzerat, Goa, and other Portuguese settlements, he gave away about five lacs of rupees in charity, in building hospitals and dhurumsallas, founding schools, and maintaining educational institutions of different kinds. It is said that he gave no less a sum than Rs. 1,00,000 for the promotion of education in Guzerat alone. We may notice here a few other instances of his liberality. During the famine in Lancashire, his name was foremost in the list of Indian subscriptions, and he contributed monthly sums until the famine was over. He contributed at different times a total sum of Rs. 1,50,000 to several of the London charities. He presented Rs. 50,000 for establishing a charitable dispensary, and Rs. 80,000 for a school and lecture-hall in Damaun. In acknowledgment of these gifts, the King of Portugal conferred on Mr Rustomjee the honour of Knighthood. In Poona he gave Rs. 80,000 for improvements to the Bund built by his father. He gave Rs. 25,000 for the relief of the sufferers from the effects of the hurricane which broke over Calcutta some years ago. Bombay has profited by his bounty no less than other places. He contributed Rs. 80,000 for building an "Hospital for Incurables" in connection with the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital; Rs. 1,10,000 for a dhurumsalla for all classes of natives near the late Tardeo station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway; Rs. 75,000 for developing more efficiently the School of Arts founded by his father; and Rs. 35,000 to the fund for conveying the Parsee dead to the "towers of silence." He placed at the disposal of the Director of Public Instruction in Bombay a sum of Rs. 1,50,000 for enabling five native youths in the different presidencies to go to England to be called to the Bar. The Sir Jamsetjee Zerthoshtee Mudressa, founded for imparting a knowledge of Zend and Pehlvi to the sons of Parsee priests, is also indebted to him for its efficiency. Mr. Rustomjee's charity among people of his own race was well known, while his liberality to his friends and relatives, to some of whom he presented valuable estates, was not less remarkable. He was a staunch orthodox Zoroastrian, and was a member of the late Parsee Punchayet and a trustee of the charity funds under its control. He was the first Parsee gentleman, who was honoured with a seat in the Bombay Legislative Council on its institution in January 1862 in the time of Sir George Clerk, and was twice re-appointed to the post. In the general crash which overwhelmed Bombay in 1865-66, Mr. Rustomjee sustained a reverse of fortune and was obliged ultimately to seek the protection of Act 28 of 1865. His estate was finally wound up by trustees in three years. Since that time the deceased gentleman led a comparatively retired life and seldom appeared in public assemblies.

## BENCH OF JUSTICES.

A QUARTERLY meeting of the Justices of the Peace was held on Friday—Mr. Connon presiding.

PETITION FROM MR. COEN.

A petition was submitted from Mr. Coen, dated 26th March, submitting his claim for the balance of his salary for the month of April 1871, and the Municipal Commissioner's report thereon.

A discussion took place upon the nature of the balance claimed. Mr. Maclean moved that Mr. Coen's claim should be allowed; but subsequently this was withdrawn, and the following motion by Mr. Narayen Wassudew adopted:—

"That the consideration of Mr. Coen's claim be postponed until next meeting, when the Municipal Commissioner is requested to report on the subject."

The Chairman then declared the quarterly meeting closed.

THE SALARY OF THE CLERKS IN THE OFFICE OF CLERK OF THE JUSTICES.

The Chairman said there was at last meeting a difficulty about a proposal that was carried as an amendment, but afterwards objected to as a substantive motion on the ground that there was not a quorum present.

Mr. Narayen Wassudew said that at the previous meeting he had taken the liberty of pointing out to the Justices the hardship that would be inflicted upon the two clerks in Mr. Leathes' office if the reductions upon their salaries were carried out. One of them had served for thirteen years and until 1869 received Rs. 50. In that year Mr. Leathes brought his long services to the notice of the Bench, who granted an increase of his salary to Rs. 60, which he had been drawing for the last three years. Under this Budget it was now contemplated to reduce his salary to Rs. 40, and it would be a hardship to treat in this manner a servant of fifteen years. Mr. Narayen thought it his duty to explain, to prevent his advocacy being misconstrued, that this clerk was no relative of his and that he was not at all interested in the increase.

Mr. Hope said this disclaimer was not at all necessary.

Mr. Narayen said he had been told that one gentleman had already been so good as to make inquiries upon that point.

Mr. Venayekrao Juggonathjee Sunkersett seconded the motion.

The Hon. Mr. Forbes thought an amendment was necessary upon this proposal, and he thought it would be very desirable, before entering upon the discussion of the Budget, that a decision would be come to which would guide the Bench as to the alterations of salary therein proposed. He thought that what had just occurred would convince them all that if they were to go on considering each case separately they would give themselves a great deal of work, and probably the result would be that some very ridiculous conclusion would be come to; because those fortunate individuals in the municipal offices who would be able to find advocates for their special claims would have their claims brought to the notice of the Bench, and perhaps have these claims decided in their favour, while some unfortunate man who was unable to bring his case before the Bench would have to submit to the reduction; and in the end it might be found that some men were receiving their old pay for doing their old work while others would be doing the same work at a reduced rate. He thought that one of the great advantages which the Municipality might look for in having secured the services of Mr. Hope during the last few months was that he was especially fitted for dealing with this matter of revising salaries, and he believed he had been on several special occasions appointed by Government to consider similar questions. While he had thus great experience, there was a further advantage in the fact that Mr. Hope was a man totally unconnected with Bombay, and consequently had no local bias whatever, and was guided simply by the market rate for labour of the description required in the municipal offices. Therefore the Bench should abide by Mr. Hope's decisions, and certainly not be guided by any special case brought before the Bench, or yield to any attempt to move their feelings by the story of old service, large families, multitudinous duties, or any other such reason. He therefore hoped that the Justices would, in considering the Budget, avoid bringing forward cases which had come under their special knowledge. No doubt they were all more or less soft-hearted men, liable to be worked upon by the relation of any special hardship, but the feelings alone were not to be considered, because there was a duty to the rate-payers of Bombay which could only be done by adhering strictly to some general rule. He therefore proposed, "That throughout the Budget the salaries be fixed at the minimum rate suggested by the Municipal Commissioner, and that no personal allowances be granted to the present incumbents."

Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee seconded the motion, and added that if the Bench wished their decisions to be respected the proper course was to treat everybody alike.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee asked Mr. Forbes if his amendment included the reductions in salaries and allowances in the upper situations mentioned by Mr. Hope in his letter of the 6th April.

Mr. Forbes answered in the affirmative.

Mr. Maclean—That is, to include the salaries of the Health Officer, Executive Engineers, and Commissioner of Police?

Mr. Forbes thought the Bench must be guided by one rule, and the same course must be followed regarding the big as the small fry.

Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee objected that so general an amendment on a specific proposition could not be put to the meeting, and he believed Mr. Forbes was out of order.

The Chairman thought that the amendment was rather wide for so specific and almost petty a proposal.

Captain Baker then proposed as an amendment to Mr. Narayen's motion that the salaries of the clerks in the office of the Clerk to the Justice of the Peace be fixed at Rs. 80 and Rs. 40, the sums mentioned by the Municipal Commissioner.

The Commissioner—I must first of all make a slight correction in my friend Mr. Forbes' statement to this extent that in this particular case you are not dealing with any reduction of mine at all. As I explained at the last meeting of the Bench at which the Budget was under consideration, the establishment of the Clerk of the Peace I do not consider to be under the jurisdiction of the Municipal Commissioner, but at the same time, in deference of the expressed wishes of the Justices, that his establishment be reduced, I addressed him, asking him to state what retrenchments he thought practicable and necessary therein, and in reply to that he said he thought the salaries of the two clerks might be reduced from Rs. 100 and Rs. 60, to Rs. 80 and Rs. 40 respectively, and those very figures I put in my Budget. These facts give me greater freedom to speak on the point than if the reductions had been my own, but in treating of the general question I can only in one sense repeat what I said at the last meeting, and in another, endorse the remarks of Mr. Forbes, that in this matter of revision the actual work which a man has to do is the only standard to base his remuneration upon. We are all fallible, and I may err in my estimate of a man's work, and may appear inconsistent possibly in some individual instances, but I can only say it has been my best endeavour throughout the Budget—which I think every one must be convinced has cost me an enormous amount of time and labour—(applause)—to equalise the pay for similar work throughout all departments; and although very likely it may appear that here and there some persons are getting Rs. 5 or Rs. 10 more than other men for what to an outsider would seem to be similar work, yet notwithstanding that, I could probably point out in those instances special circumstances which, if you knew the routine of the office, you would see accounted for the difference. As far as possible, I have always attended to the representations and recommendations of heads of departments and acted on them to the extent to which they appeared to me to be borne out; and endeavoured to make every fair allowance and to avoid every harsh reduction which was possible. But at the same time, as Mr. Forbes has said—and I can hardly add anything to his speech—the only standard of a man's value is his work, and by this alone we must abide. And I would remind you that the Government of the whole of India has, upon at least two occasions, carried out revisions of the most extensive character. The public press called for them for some years before they were effected, and after they had been commenced they were two, or or three, or four years in being carried out, with the result of a very considerable saving. I only wish my friend Mr. Peile, who conducted the revision for the whole of this Presidency, were here, for he would corroborate me in stating that they were conducted solely upon the principle of the work done; but if once he had gone upon those of length of service, good service, whether a man was sharp, or fifty other things—whether he was regular or whether he was impertinent, and I don't know what else besides,—the result of the matter would simply have been this, that those who had friends to speak for them would have come out of the enquiry well, whilst those who had none would have gone to the wall. But it does not at all follow as the result of this very rigid and "unsympathetic," and I suppose I may say cruel view of the question—which I believe to be the true one—that real merit is doomed to remain hidden away, for the legitimate reward of merit is provided, and most expressly provided, in every carefully considered revision of an establishment. That is to say, there is a good place provided for every man at a short distance above him, which he can reach if his capacities are greater than are necessary for the position to which he is for the time posted. That is to say, every one has a fair chance of promotion. With regard to this individual—we have only had information regarding one of the establishment of the Clerk of the Peace—I can only say I should be most happy to look upon him as substantially a part of the municipal staff, and if the Clerk of the Peace will only send him to me, and he be really worth Rs. 60, I shall be very glad to give him a place worth that amount as soon as one falls vacant. I may mention that I filled up an appointment of Rs. 60 only a few days ago and two of Rs. 50 two or three days since. If this man is sent to me I shall be glad to give him what he may deserve in the regular course of promotion. But I don't think, that for the sake of this one man, whoever he may be, we are bound to falsify every sound principle of revision throughout the world, to give up payment for work done, and revert to an old, and I may say obsolete, scale. As to the particular work that there is in the Clerk of the Peace's Office, my impression is that there is not an office in the whole Municipality where there is less responsibility; and I can only say I have hardly received a single letter from his office, unless it was a copy of a resolution passed by the Bench, and if a man on Rs. 30 or Rs. 35 could not do such work as that, he ought to be turned out of his appointment. As far as I am aware, there really is very little in the Clerk of the Peace's Office to do beyond that, except very promptly to despatch to the Justices all printed papers, and the performance of mechanical work of the same description. Therefore, so far as I know, I think Rs. 80 an uncommonly handsome salary for the head clerk of such an office. The man under him who gets Rs. 40 is also very well paid for doing routine work. I may add that although the motion of Mr. Narayen Wassodew refers to two men, we have only information as to the lowest paid of them. We refer to the proposer of the motion as to the other, and he can tell us nothing about him, and when we ask the seconder he says he knows nothing either. Well then all I can say is I do know something about the head clerk, and it is that he is a most lucky fellow who can get his friend below him to pull him through the scrape—(laughter)—and I only wish I always had some friend to get me out of a difficulty in the same way. (Laughter.)

In reply to Mr. Maclean,

The Commissioner said he might point out that the Bench had no power to touch the salary of the Executive Engineer, but could deal with the salary of the Health Officer, and with the allowance of the Commissioner of Police. Regarding that of the Deputy Commissioner, there was some question. But it should be borne in mind that there was a very great deal to be said in favour of an exception in the case of the Health Officer which did not touch the general principle involved.

Mr. Narayen's motion was then voted upon and fell before Captain Baker's amendment.

The Chairman then said Mr. Forbes' motion was before the meeting.

Major Payne Barras said he thought it would be extremely hard to put down Dr. Hewlett, and would be unworthy of the Bench, whose work he had done well for years past. He thought Dr. Hewlett should not be lumped with anybody else in the Budget, and he felt that Dr. Hewlett's was an absolutely special case.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee said it was the general principle, not particular cases, that was to be discussed, and therefore the last speaker's remarks were out of place.

Major Payne Barras begged to bring forward a resolution that Dr. Hewlett and Mr. Brunton, in consideration of their past services to the Municipality, should have their salaries separately considered.

Mr. Maclean thought that amendment would be open to the same objection that had been taken to Mr. Narayen's. It was the general principle distinctly that was being discussed; and if each particular individual's claim were brought forward as an amendment there would be no end to the discussion. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Narayen Wasudewjee—As the owner of a little house property here I have a good deal to say against the Health Department; it is a constant source of worry and trouble to us all. But as a citizen and one interested in the welfare of this city I would strongly deprecate any measure calculated to impair the efficiency of the Health Department. Dr. Hewlett has laboured zealously for the past seven years in the service of the Municipality, and however anxious we may be to economise our finances let us first consider and study the economy of human life. (Hear, hear.) I can bear willing and hearty testimony to the energy and earnestness of purpose with which Dr. Hewlett has discharged the responsible duties entrusted to him, and I would beg leave to mention as an instance, out of a number of such instances, a circumstance which only occurred the other day. I have a garden in the village of Sion at the northern extremity of this city. An old woman died in the malee's hut in the compound of a bad type of fever. No sooner did this occur than I received a peremptory notice from the Health Department to limewash the place, and I was informed by my malee that both Dr. Hewlett and Mr. Brunton had personally inspected the place. The circumstance in itself is a very trivial one, but it gives you an idea of the zeal and devotion of these gentlemen to the work which is entrusted to them. I feel that in the present state of our impecuniosity we ought to devise some means of obtaining relief to our exchequer, and I would therefore suggest the advisability of submitting a respectful representation to Government to amalgamate the offices of the Municipal Commissioner and Health Officer when Mr Hope leaves Bombay. Their compliance with this request will not only save us the entire amount of the Health Officer's salary, Rs. 2,000, but will save us the odium of having dealt unfairly with a meritorious public servant.

Dr. Blaney said he could not in justice to the heads of the Health Department allow Mr. Forbes' motion to go to the vote without remark, although he admired the principle. The zealous and efficient services which had been performed by the Health Department should not go unrecognised. He had worked with the Health Department, and he had endeavoured in some cases to lead it and in some cases to follow it, and he could say most emphatically that if there was one department honestly served throughout it was that of the Health Department.

Mr. Bogie reminded the Bench that at one of the meetings in 1865, when the first Budget came forward, the sum that was proposed by Government for the chief of the Health Department was Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250, and it was only some time afterwards that Mr. Crawford had to put forward an extra sum of Rs. 750 a month in order to bring Dr. Hewlett's pay up to Rs. 2,000. With regard to what Mr. Narayen had mentioned of the remarkable instance of Dr. Hewlett and Mr. Brunton having called at some house, he would remind him and the Bench that one swallow did not make a summer, and he was not prepared to say at what places Dr. Hewlett and Mr. Brunton were not when they were at this malee's house. (Laughter.) He could mention a case of a burial party who had to wait by the side of a grave at Sewree in consequence of some delay that the Coroner had caused.

Mr. Narayen said the Coroner was no servant of the Bench's, and the case mentioned by Mr. Bogie could not be used.

Mr. Bogie said he thought he could just as reasonably bring forward this illustration of how the Health Department was managed as Mr. Narayen could bring forward his story, although his opinion of both stories was that they were worth very little.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee—As I said before, the proposition of the Hon. Mr. Forbes is of too wide and general a character, and as the claims of many deserving officers will have to be separately considered on their respective merits we will be losing more time in discussing this proposition now than by considering each item separately and disposing of each case on its own merits.

Mr. Sorabjee S. Bengalee—Mr. Hope has considered each case separately.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee—Yes, and I shall satisfy you from what Mr. Hope himself has said on the subject of some of the salaries, which you want to reduce by one stroke without any regard to the claims of many deserving officers, that there are certain matters you ought to consider. For instance, by this resolution you will be reducing Dr. Hewlett's salary to rupees twelve hundred per month. Before I proceed to tell you what Mr. Hope thinks of Dr. Hewlett. I wish to notice some of the remarks of the previous speakers. I am always unwilling to taking up unnecessarily the time of the Bench, and therefore I will not describe at length Dr Hewlett's very valuable services to the Municipality of Bombay. (Hear, hear.) They are too well known to all. It is enough for me to say that I fully agree in all that has been said about them by my friends Mr. Narayen Wassudewjee and Dr. Blaney. With reference to what has fallen from Mr. Bogie, I must say that he has no idea whatever of the responsible duties which Dr. Hewlett has to perform. (Hear, hear.) I have found it within my experience that there are many gentlemen here who say that such a salary is enough for such a post, whereas they are utterly ignorant of the nature of the duties attached to that post, and Mr. Bogie's speech to day is an instance in point. (Hear, hear.) I am sure he has no idea whatever of the arduous and responsible nature of the duties the Health Officer has to attend to and the way in which they are performed. (Hear, hear.) Then, again, as to Dr. Hewlett's holding the post of Coroner. I say it is a great advantage to the Municipality that Dr. Hewlett is allowed to hold that post. The two offices are now being amalgamated in England and we deserve credit for establishing the precedent. There are innumerable advantages resulting from these two offices being held by one person. Now, what does Mr. Hope say of Dr. Hewlett? In his letter to Government he says, "While thus suggesting the above provision in the new Act, nothing can be further from my intention than that it should be applied to the present incumbent, Dr. Hewlett. If the work can be done in future for the sum I have named, the fact is owing to the unremitting energy and judgment with which Dr. Hewlett has laboured for nine years past to bring his department into a state of organization and efficiency, and a reduction in salary would be a strange recognition of the satisfactory result of those labours." Here you have what Mr. Hope says—mark his words—he distinctly says that if the work can be done in future for a lesser sum than what we are now paying him, we are indebted to Dr. Hewlett for it, and say that if you reduce his salary you will be doing a great injustice to a very deserving officer. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Bogie said he did not profess to know much about the minutiæ of the Health Officer's duty, but he considered that Government's having fixed Rs. 1,200 as the remuneration in 1865 showed they had a tolerable idea of the duties that were to be performed.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee then said Mr. Bogie should not have spoken upon a matter in which he had had no practical experience.

Mr. Maxwell said that when Dr. Hewlett was appointed he was supposed to be a man of great scientific attainments, and was appointed to relieve Bombay from the intolerable nuisance of bed smells. This Dr. Hewlett had utterly failed to do. (Hear, hear.) He could not believe in coming to the Bench to talk sentiment, and much as he respected Dr. Hewlett, he would state unhesitatingly that Dr. Hewlett had been a failure. He had been a first-rate scavenger, but he ought to be paid as a first-rate scavenger. (Laughter.) He thought this was how the Bench should look at the matter and should not be carried away by sentiment, because there could be no doubt that Dr. Hewlett had not worked well as a scientific Health Officer. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Maclean said this discussion seemed to be turning principally upon Dr. Hewlett's salary. He was sorry it had taken that turn, because he would have preferred to support Mr. Forbes' motion simply as a general rule—the rule stated by Mr. Hope himself in the course of the discussion, that work done should alone be accepted as the test of salary that ought to be paid to any particular individual. Mr. Hope had stated distinctly in his remarks in the Budget upon the Health Department that "as regards his salary, I see no reason *a priori*, why it should be larger than that of the Executive Engineer, and feel no doubt that medical officers, highly qualified, both in energy and attainments, will always be forthcoming for the post if its value be fixed at a maximum of Rs. 1,200 per month. If the office of Coroner were united with it, as is very desirable, and in accordance with recognised practice in England, then the municipal contribution need not at first exceed from Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,000 per month" Mr. Maclean entirely agreed in that opinion. He thought it would be a slight upon the medical profession of Bombay to say that it would be impossible to get a man of energy and ability to do the work required for the duties of Health Officer for the sum of Rs. 1,200. The fact that Dr. Hewlett had been getting Rs. 2,000 for some years was no reason why he should get that amount for ever whether the Municipality could afford to pay it or not. Mr. Hope had come down to Bombay as Commissioner to do special work; but if he were to continue in that post, the Bench might just as reasonably admit the same argument that so long as he was incumbent of that post he should be paid Rs. 3,500 a month. ("Hear, hear," from Mr. Hope.) It had been objected that if this reduction were carried out, the Bench would be putting the Health Officer lower than the Executive Engineer in point of salary, but as a matter of fact it was proposed in the bill now before the Legislative Council to reduce the Executive Engineer's salary to Rs. 1,200 a month, and in the same bill the Municipal Commissioner's salary was to be made Rs. 2,000 a month. Whether or not it was practicable to unite the offices of Health Officer and Municipal Commissioner was not a question for the Bench's consideration at that time, but so long as these offices were distinct he thought the Bench should lay down this principle clearly in the Budget, that so long as they had an Executive Engineer and Health Officer the salary should not be fixed above the maximum proposed by the Municipal Commissioner. It had been pointed out that a sum of Rs. 450 a month was paid to Dr. Hewlett as Coroner, and he had been informed that the work Dr. Hewlett had to do as Coroner really made him unable to give as much of his time as it would otherwise be possible or proper to give to the work of the Health Department. He believed the post of Coroner was very ill paid, and he considered that if any augmentation were given in that direction it should be given by the Government of Bombay, and not by the Municipality. Dr. Hewlett belonged to the medical service of Government, and, while he had done good work for Bombay, it was for the Government whose servant he was to promote him, if the Municipality were unable to give him as much as they had hitherto given him, to a situation elsewhere, so that the Municipality would be free to appoint a Health Officer at the salary they could afford. (Applause.)

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee said he was opposed to making any exception in favour of the Health Officer. In 1864 the Health Officer was paid only Rs. 350 a month.

Dr. Blaney—But the death-rate was 30,000.

Mr. Nowrojee went on to say that when in 1866 Mr. Crawford proposed that Dr. Hewlett's salary should be Rs. 2,000, it was only for special work to be done and was not meant to be permanent or to last for more than one year. In his opinion the salary admitted of even a greater reduction than was mentioned by Mr. Hope.

Mr. Gunputrao Bhasker spoke to the industry, energy, and ability of Dr. Hewlett.

Mr. Narayen said he did not think the Police Commissioner's budget could be reduced, and if Mr. Forbes' motion were carried now, the allowance that was given to Mr. Edginton some time ago would be overturned, which would be a breach of faith.

The Commissioner—I won't detain you many minutes upon this subject. As regards the general tenor of a portion of the speech of Mr. Forbes I need scarcely say that I decidedly support and approve of it, because I think there must be some limit to discussions of this sort, and if the Bench have confidence in me and think that the revision which has been made is a careful one, they ought to support it. I will not say that they are obliged to do so, because I distinctly assured them when they passed the original Budget that I myself would be the very last person to object to any amount of discussion, but at the same time it is very desirable to generalise these matters as far as we can. Still, I most decidedly feel that there are some three or four cases coming under this resolution which are entitled to special treatment, and in accordance with that view, I have in this Budget given them special treatment and made specific and distinct recommendations with regard to them: I have pointed out that on the one side there is so-and-so to be said, and on the other something else, and it is for the Bench to decide which course they will take. Now with reference to the Health Officer, I have given both sides of the case in the Budget, and it is for you to say whether after your long experience of him you confirm the very high opinion I have formed of him in the course of my short acquaintance. Again, there is the question of the salary and allowances of the Commissioner of Police. Now, his case rests upon a totally different ground from that of Dr. Hewlett's, and I think it is rather hard that the Justices should be compelled to put them both in the same category. Then as regards Mr. Edginton, it has been correctly pointed out, I think, that just at present he is at home on leave on medical certificate, and that he has gone away on the faith of the allowances granted him by the Bench, and although the Justices perhaps might legally reduce his allowance I consider it would be an extreme case of hardship on him which no one here would be prepared to accede to. As soon as ever he returns, you may if you like cut him down also; but that is a point for further consideration. All that I would urge is, that there are at least three or four cases upon which it would be extremely desirable to take separate votes—merely that and no more. I do not think that doing this would cause any very great inconvenience, and after those votes were taken the general resolution would dispose of the other cases. I merely throw this out as a suggestion and will not make any regular proposition.

The Hon. Mr. Forbes then submitted the following revised amendment, which was carried unanimously:—

That in no case shall the salary given exceed the minimum suggested by the Commissioner in the budget, and that no personal allowance for the current year, not already granted by special resolution of the Bench, be granted to present incumbents."

In answer to a question by Mr. Maclean,

The Commissioner said—The question has arisen as to how far this vote has disposed of the Budget? As far as I am able to see it has disposed of it in so far as salaries and allowances are concerned. What will remain are the special items such as the Drainage Fund allotment, the Water Works Fund, Lighting, and a few others of the same kind, which with half an hour's leisure I could very soon undertake to point out to you. This is the residue after the motion just carried. But as to pick out the items would take some little time, I would venture to suggest that you should take one or two large items sufficient to occupy you until the adjournment. (Cries of "adjourn.")

In answer to another question from Mr. Maclean,

The Commissioner said as they had now voted all the salaries they might perhaps next take rents and office contingencies—unless any one had anything to object to as to the consumption of pens, ink, and paper—(laughter)—being too large.

On a division there was an adjournment, and Thursday was fixed as the next day of meeting.

## THE SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

ON Saturday last, at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, the following case was tried before the Hon. Mr. Justice Melvill and a common jury:—

THEFT OF BULLOCKS.

Cassum Abdool Rehmon was charged with stealing four bullocks, the property of his master Cassum Lulloo. Mr. Starling appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Leith for the defence.

Mr. Starling, in addressing the jury, said the facts of the case were very short. The prosecutor possessed a number of bullock garries and also bullocks—three garries and eight or twelve bullocks. The prisoner was in his service and in charge, if not of the whole of the bullocks, certainly of the bullocks that were the subject of this charge. On the 17th February last, prosecutor discharged the prisoner from his service. The next day he missed one bullock, and after that three bullocks, and made a report to the police, who found out the persons to whom prisoner had sold the bullocks. Prisoner was then taken into custody. At first he denied, but afterwards admitted having taken the bullocks. The question really was whether they were his property. It lay upon him to prove the ownership. It would be for him to show that they were his, and that he was entitled to sell them.

Several witnesses were examined for the prosecution. Mr. Leith addressed the jury for the defence, urging that prisoner was a partner of the prosecutor in the purchase of the bullocks and other transactions, and that the charge arose from enmity. Mr. Leith submitted there was no case to go to the jury. His Lordship put it to the jury, who were of opinion that a conviction was impossible upon the evidence adduced. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty, in the propriety of which his Lordship concurred. The prisoner was then discharged.

The Court adjourned at 7 P.M. until this morning.

## THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.—We are sorry to observe in the district reports from the Central Provinces that the yield of the wheat-harvest has been in some districts, particularly those of Bhundara, Balaghat, Jubbulpore, Hoshungabad, and Khundwa not up to the average. Small-pox still continues in several places, and cholera in a few; but in the majority the public health is reported good.—*Englishman.*

THERE have been showers or hailstorms during the week ended the 6th of April in many parts of Bengal, where, according to the last district-reports, rain was wanted. The natives were busy ploughing their lands for the bhadai crops in consequence. The appearance of the October indigo-sowings is still favourable, but rain is wanted for the spring-sowings, especially in Jessore, where, we are told, some of the planters were sowing dry. There has been heavy rain in Sylhet, doing much good, and driving away the threatened outbreak of cholera; but in Cachar the report says that the tea has been considerably damaged by hail.—*Ibid.*

## PROPOSED CAMP OF EXERCISE AT BANGALORE.

WE hear that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief lately forwarded a scheme to the Madras Government, for forming a Camp of Exercise at Bangalore during the cold season of 1873. The whole scheme was forwarded to the Government of India who telegraphed to know what the expenses would be. We hear that General Haines prepared, in communication with the Adjutant General and Quarter Master General, an estimate of the expenses, and the Controller of Military Accounts considers that one lakh and twenty-five thousand rupees will be sufficient. The arrangements for the preliminaries will be carried out when the Government of India accedes to this large expenditure. It is said that all arms of the service will take part in this military camp, and that corps from only those stations which are accessible to Bangalore by rail will be picked out to take part in it. The reply of the Government of India to the proposal is expected by telegraph, and will probably be received within the next few days.—*Madras Standard.*

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## THE SCHEME FOR THE FORT CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS.

The following is the scheme for the Fort Christian Schools, which was finally confirmed by Sir Charles Sargent at the High Court, in connection with the suit of the Advocate General at the relation of Mary Prescott v. The Rev. Frederick J. Spring:—

The Archdeacon of the Diocese of Bombay, the Senior Chaplain of St. Thomas's Cathedral, Bombay, the Accountant General at Bombay, the Collector of Bombay, and the Principal of the Elphinstone College at Bombay for the time being shall be the trustees of the charity.

2. The trustees for the time being shall stand possessed of the funds and securities which, by an order to be made in this suit, shall be directed to be paid to them or transferred into their names, and the dividends, interest, and annual produce thereof upon the trusts and subject to the directions hereinafter contained.

3. That the site already granted by Government for the Fort Christian Schools and the erections thereon or such other site as may be granted by Government for the purpose in lieu of the first mentioned site, shall be vested by proper conveyance in the trustees subject to the trusts and directions hereinafter contained.

4. That the trustees shall lay out and expend the said funds so transferred to them as aforesaid in the erection and completion fit for use of school premises and a residence for the lady superintendent upon the site already granted or such other site as shall be substituted by Government for the same, and that the trustees shal from time to time sell so many of the said Government promissory notes as with the cash in hand shall be necessary for the above purpose.

5. That when the said school premises are completed, the existing Fort Christian Girls' School shall be removed to the said school premises.

6. That in virtue of Premchund Roychund's gift to the building fund of the said school, there shall be admitted to and educated at such girls' school non-Christian female children to the number at least of one-third of the average number of female Christian children attending at the said school during any previous year, provided that in the case of Christian female children who have parents or are living under the care of relations, so many such female children shall be found whose parents or relations aforesaid are willing that their female children shall attend and be educated at the said girls' school, and provided further that as regards all non Christian female children admitted under this clause, none of them shall be required to receive religious instruction of any kind, or to take part in or attend or be present at any religious ordinance or observance except with the permission of their respective parents or of the relations respectively having charge of such non-Christian female child or children whose such relations or parents exist.

7. That the nomination of girls to the said girls' school including that of the non-Christian female children who are admitted under the preceding clause shall be made by the lady superintendent with the sanction of the senior chaplain for the time being of St. Thomas's Cathedral, and that, in case of difference between them, the question of such nomination and admission shall be decided by the trustees.

8. The admissibility of a non-Christian female child seeking admittance to the said girls' school under clause 5 shall be objected to only on the ground of the character or state of health of the child or her previous habits of life or on similar grounds, but not on the ground of her religion or of that of her parents or relations.

9. Subject to the provisions contained in the preceding clauses, the said girls' school shall be conducted on the principles and according to the doctrine of the Church of England, and subject also as aforesaid, the trustees shall have the care, management, superintendence, and control of the said girls' school, and the nomination and displacing of the lady superintendent and of the girls admitted to the said school, and may make such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the preceding clauses, as they may from time to time think necessary or proper for the purposes aforesaid.

10. That if after the erection of the said school premises there shall remain unexpended in the hands of the trustees any portion of the said funds in the first clause mentioned, the same shall, together with any other funds that may come to their hands by way of subscription, grant, or otherwise, be held by them upon trust to erect and complete either upon, adjoining, or near the said school premises another school premises to be used as a boys' school and a residence for the head-master, when the money so in their hands or to come to their hands as aforesaid, shall amount to a sufficient sum for the purpose, and in the meantime all such money as may be uninvested shall from time to time as it comes to their hands be invested in the names of the trustees in four per cent. paper of the Government of India.

11. That when such further or other school premises shall be erected and completed, the boys' school established therein shall be conducted on the principles and according to the doctrine of the Church of England, and the trustees shall have the care, management, superintendence, and control of the said boys' school and the nomination and displacing of the head-master and of the boys to be nominated to the same, and may make such rules and regulations as they may from time to time think necessary or proper for the purposes aforesaid.

12. If Government shall grant another site for the Fort Christian Schools in lieu of the present site already granted, the money that shall be paid by Government as compensation for the value of the erections already placed upon the present site shall be received by the trustees and held by them subject to the trust declared in the 9th and 10th clauses.

13. That at every meeting of the trustees held for any purpose whatsoever, three shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and the archdeacon of the Diocese of Bombay or the gentleman for the time being acting for the archdeacon, or in the absence of the archdeacon, or acting archdeacon, the officer or official who amongst the trustees present at any meeting shall be entitled as such officer or official to precedence over the rest or, in the absence of such officer or official the gentleman for the time being acting for such officer or official, shall be the chairman of the meeting, and in case of an equality of votes the chairman for the time being of the meeting shall have a second or casting vote.

14. In carrying out the above trusts the gentlemen for the time being acting in any of the said appointments of archdeacon, senior chaplain, Accountant General, Collector, or Principal of Elphinstone College shall, in the absence of any of the gentlemen actually holding such appointments, perform all the duties and have all the powers of the said trustees, and be subject to the same obligations respectively.

15. In the event of one and the same gentleman holding or acting in the several appointments of archdeacon of Bombay and senior chaplain of St. Thomas's Cathedral, or holding one of the said last mentioned appointments and acting in the other of them, the second or junior chaplain for the time being of St. Thomas's Cathedral, or the gentleman for the time being acting in such last mentioned appointment, shall be one of the said trustees.

16. That such of the trustees as are laymen shall be members of the Church of England, and in the event of any of such lay trustees not being or ceasing to be a member of the Church of England, the Government shall from time to time appoint such other officer of theirs who is a layman and a member of the Church of England as they may deem fit to be a trustee in lieu of the officer or official who, under the first clause, would be or continue to be a trustee, but for his not being or ceasing to be a member of the Church of England.

## INDIAN ITEMS.

The weather at Mysore is just now described as unbearable. Thick fogs prevail both in the mornings and evenings.

The inhabitants of Muttra and district are to hold a meeting to day, in connection with the Mayo Memorial for the N. W. Provinces.

The institution-fee for causes in the Small Cause Court at Madras has been reduced from two to one anna per rupee in all suits exceeding Rs. 200 in value.

The Profits of the Census.—A correspondent has written to the *Education Gazette* to say that he has heard from a credible source that a police inspector has told a trustworthy person that there is not a single inspector in this district who has not received about Rs. 3,000 in connection with the taking of the census. The name of the district is not mentioned.

The Other Extreme.—We have heard a good deal about early marriages amongst natives of this country, but a writer in a native paper states that amongst the inhabitants of some forest-tracts a totally different practice prevails, as there the daughters are not given in marriage "until they have passed the meridian of life, and the bloom and vigour of life have begun to give place to the infirmities of age."

The Annular Eclipse of the Sun.—Mr. Pogson is already submitting to Government his proposals for observing the annular eclipse of the sun on the morning of the 6th June next, and is making preparations for erecting an instrument called the Browning Reflector, brought out specially from England for photographing the last eclipse—which it did not photograph after all. Browning's Reflector very naturally suggests the reflection, where is Mr. Pogson's account of the last eclipse?—*Madras Mail.*

A Queer Method of Taking a Census.—The method of taking the census and correcting the returns in the purgunna of Southern Jansuth is calculated, as a native contemporary justly observes, to "throw doubts on its accuracy." The patwari who made the first enumeration omitted entire mohallas from his calculations, and the munsirim, who was to test the accuracy of the returns, "took his seat in the chaupal, or common resting-place of each village, and promiscuously set down the whole number of guests in it, without caring to know to what particular house they belonged."

Napier Park, Madras.—We are glad to see that the managers of the Napier Park have begun to bestir themselves. They are filling up the holes, and levelling the place, so that in time we may hope to see it brought into something like order. We are glad to find that the smells are not so bad as they were. Perhaps the drains have been covered up. From whatever reason it comes, there certainly is an improvement.—*Madras Times.*

Brahmins not Hindoos.—Dr. Balfour, Inspector General Indian Medical Department, has bravely come forward, and settled a knotty point. In his Report on Vaccination, page 6, he informs the public that Brahmins, as well as native Christians, are not Hindus! On this page he furnishes a list of superintendents and vaccinators, of whom 188 are Hindus, native Christians 19, and Brahmins 10! How do our Brahmin friends in Madras relish this de-nationalization?—*Ibid.*

Malayalam Dictionary.—The Malayalam Translator to Government has written to the Acting Secretary to Government to say that Dr. Gundert is writing a new Malayalam dictionary. The dictionary, as far as it is completed, is said to be admirably done. The letter strongly recommends the book to the notice of Government, and the latter has ordered the Director of Public Instruction to state the number of copies of the dictionary that can be usefully disposed of. The Government wish to patronise a work so highly commended.—*Ibid.*

Strawberry Plants for Ootacamund.—Some time ago a box of strawberry plants was despatched from Australia by Sir W. MacArthur for the Ootacamund gardens. It appears that all the plants did not reach India in a healthy state, the box in which they were placed being injured at Galle. It is also thought that they suffered from heat after being landed in this country. Out of the nine varieties one plant of each kind survived, and from these it is thought that it will be easy to propagate the plant. In return for the strawberry plants the Government has ordered a box to be packed with Ootacamund plants to be sent back to Sir W. MacArthur.—*Ibid.*

The Bengal Salt Market.—The official return of the salt market for the last half of the month of March shows that 2,66,465 maunds of pungah, 13,611 maunds of foreign, and 23,040 maunds of British karkatch, were imported, and 1,38,160 maunds of pungah, 3,189 maunds of foreign, 8,219 maunds of British, and 4,133 maunds of Jeddah karkatch, taken delivery of. The selling prices per 100 maunds were—for pungah Rs. 43 on board-ship and Rs. 46 in bond, for foreign Rs. 57, for British Rs. 56, and for Jeddah Rs. 77. The total stock on the 1st of April were 24,80,486 maunds.

The Governor of Ceylon at Paumben.—Our correspondent at Paumben informs us that the Right Hon'ble W. H. Gregory, Governor of Ceylon, paid the island of Paumben a visit on the 3rd instant. It appears His Excellency was quite pleased with the reception he received. A spacious pandal was erected by the exertions of the Immigration Superintendent, Mr. Riedy. The Governor inspected the channel and proceeded to a place called Gunthegal in the steam launch belonging to the Serendib. His Excellency also paid Davipatam a visit on that day, and then proceeded to Ramaisweram.—*Madras Standard.*

Madras Agri-Horticultural Society.—The Madras Government have sanctioned a grant to the Agri-Horticultural Society of Rs. 2,500 towards the expense of building a botanical library in the Horticultural Gardens, for the use of the public, as well as of subscribers. The gardens are the resort of annually increasing numbers, and the Society have recently laid out a botanical garden to facilitate the studies of botanical students, and to serve as a means of popular instruction. They have a number of valuable books and specimens of which, however, little use can now be made, owing to the absence of a suitable building.—*Id.*

Inventions.—The undermentioned specification of inventions have been filed in the office of the Secretary of the Government of the North-West Provinces:—

"For pavements or floorings, termed Etruscan, Roman, or Mosaic," by David Giovannoni of Bombay.

"For protecting from scour and securing the stability of foundations exposed to the abrading power of water," by Thomas Login, Civil Engineer, 2nd Circle, Punjab Public Works Department.

"Four-wheeled carriage worked by means of a join'ed lever," by Sadasukh Lall, proprietor Nur-ul-Absur Press, and Government Oordoo Translator of the North-Western Provinces.

"Improvements in the preservation of fresh meat and vegetables and in the preparation of extract of meat," by Dr. Frederick Sace, of Neuchatel, in Switzerland.

The Hindoos and Mussulmans of Mysore.—Our Mysore correspondent informs us on trustworthy authority that at a meeting of reconciliation between the Mahomedans and Hindoos of that city which took place lately at the Residency Bungalow, Major Renton, the Town Magistrate of Mysore, assured them that if they persisted in future in disturbing the peace as they did during the late Hoolee festival he would not hesitate to demand the help of European troops from Bangalore. After that, attar and pan were distributed to the leading members of both communities present, and the whole assembly then disbursed to the air of native music.—*Bangalore Herald.*

Honorary Magistrates for Calcutta.—The list of honorary magistrates for Calcutta has apparently been revised, as the *Calcutta Gazette* of yesterday contains a notification that in supersession of all previous appointments, the following gentlemen are appointed to be honorary magistrates for the town of Calcutta, viz. Mr. Stuart Saunders Hogg, Lord Henry Ulick Browne, Baron Albert Mirabeau Dowleans, Bâbu Chandrá Mohan Chattarji, Babu Digambar Mitra, Babu Kasi Prasad Ghosh, Babu Khalatch Chandra Ghosh, Mr. James Blackburn Knight, Mr. John Mackintosh, Mr. Manickji Rustomji, Babu Syama Charan Mallik, Babu Tarini Charan Banarji, Mr. Charles Henry Ogbourne, Mr. Michael Henderson, Babu Protap Chandra Ghosh, B. A., Babu Umes Chandra Datta, Mr. Frederick Frank Wyman, Babu Sabal Das Millik, Mr. Robert Harvey, Babu Iswar Chandra Ghosal, Rai Bahadur.

The Kooka Executions.—The *Akhbar-i-Alam* says that Mr. Cowan's conduct in blowing away the Kookas from guns was unjustifiable, for the reason that the number of persons killed by them was not so large as that of the Kookas executed. Our contemporary then continues:—"If, as is alleged, it was in order to give warning and excite awe that such a course was adopted, surely there were various kinds of punishments, more painful, and at the same time ignominious and disgraceful, which could have been inflicted with advantage without subjecting the offenders to a death of the kind. For instance, their ears and noses might have been cut off, and they should then have been doomed to fourteen years' rigorous imprisonment, attended with some special corporal punishment, such as that of perpetual flogging, a chastisement which would have been long remembered by the Kookas and proved to be a decisive warning to others."

East Indian Railway Traffic—*Main Line.*—Earnings week ending 30th March 1872, £44,903-17-2. Corresponding week last year, £52,973-15-11. Decrease, £8,069-18-9. From 1st January 1872 to 30th March 1872, £7,05,519-13-6. From 1st January 1871 to 1st April 1871, £6,58,380-8-6. Increase, £47,139-5-0. Miles open week ending 30th March 1872, 1,280. Corresponding week last year, 1,279½. Increase, ½. Per mile open week ending 30th March 1872, £35-1-7. Corresponding week last year, £41-8-0. Decrease, £6-6-5. *Jubbulpore Line.*—Earnings week ending 30th March 1872, £2,510-6-0. Corresponding week last year, £3,967-0. Decrease, £1,456-14-7. From 1st January 1872 to 30th March 1872, £43,203-14-9. From 1st January 1871 to 1st April 1871, £40,628-2-6. Increase, £2,575-12-3. Miles open week ending 30th March 1872, 223. Corresponding week last year, 223. Per mile open week ending 30th March 1872, £11-5-2. Corresponding week last year, £17-15-9. Decrease, £6-10-7.

Cholera.—The deaths from cholera in the Jounpore district on the 8th instant were less numerous—only 143; and those in Allahabad, 18 on the 9th. When we said that the course of the disease as hitherto traced was from east to west, we should have said exactly the reverse: it has spread steadily eastward.—*Pioneer.*

Educated Policemen.—The Inspector-General of Police in Oudh has notified to the Director of Public Instruction that he is willing to engage annually about forty men from the passed students of village schools for service in the police. Their salary will be at first Rs. 6 per mensem, and their qualifications must be physical aptitude and a knowledge of *shikust* and account-keeping. The idea is a good one.—*Ibid.*

Grave Charges against a Magistrate.—A Patna correspondent of the *Indian Mirror* regrets to inform our contemporary that "charges of a very grave character" have been brought against Mr. Broadley, the Assistant Magistrate of Behar. Mr. Broadley has been ordered to join the sudder station, the Deputy Collector meanwhile officiating for him. Mr. Mangles, the magistrate, has been deputed by the Commissioner of Patna to hold an inquiry on the spot as to the justice of the charges.—*Ibid.*

Oudh.—We hear from the Kheree district of Oudh that the rain and hail-storms which visited most parts of these provinces also ten days ago, were too light there to injure the still standing crops, and that indeed the sugar-cane had greatly benefited by it. There had been numerous cases of hydrophobia from the bite of mad jackals, and some six or eight fatal ones within about a week—a curious feature of the symptoms being that their severity always abated considerably during the night.—*Ibid.*

The Asiatic Society of Bengal.—We have before us the annual report of the Asiatic Society of Bengal for 1871, and from the following *résumé* it will be seen that the working during the year has been in a high degree satisfactory:—The number of new members elected during the year was 57, giving an increase of 20 on the returns of 1870. The clear balance of the Society at the Bank now standing at Rs. 4,404. During the year the Library was increased by 837 volumes, and the Museum enriched by many valuable donations.—*Ibid.*

A Good Story about Want of "Backbone."—In one of the districts of these provinces (to and from which, by-the-bye, there has been a steady stream of Collectors for the last four years, no less than eight officers having within that time had charge of the district), a late Collector on his transfer recorded of a certain tehseeldar that "he would be better *if he had more backbone.*" Limp with fright, the vilified individual went to an officer of the district, and moaned: "—— Sahib has written of me a mention in my character-roll, which no *Angrezi navees*, to whom I have applied, can explain. He has said, '*Mirza sahib ke kummur men 'aib hai.*' Now I have never felt anything wrong with my *kummur*, and the *hakeem* says there is to his knowledge no hurt. What did —— Sahib mean?" After his unquenchable laughter had subsided, the officer applied-to explained the somewhat slangy idiom, and as the character fitted like a glove, put it before the subject of it in all its naked truth. The poor man was evidently far happier under the stigma as conveyed to him, than when he lived in the dire dread that something was wrong with his *kummur!* Government ought to secure that *Angrezi navees* as translator at any cost.—*Ibid.*

A Boy Hanged by his Playmates.—The news of a curious circumstance reaches us from Peshawur. In a village near that station a number of boys held a mock tribunal and tried one of their number on an imaginary charge. The offender was duly tried by one of the lads who represented the "Commissioner Sahib," and was condemned to death by hanging. The sentence was carried out with all the formalities usual upon such an occasion. One boy representing the "Doctor Sahib" then felt the dead boy's pulse, but pronounced him still alive, and ordered the body to be left hanging. In the meantime the villagers became aware of the circumstance, but were too late to save the poor boy's life; for he was cold and stiff, having been suspended for some time.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

Major Parsons, we regret to hear, is still suffering from the attack of acute mania we mentioned last week. He is at present in the Hospital of the 72nd Highlanders at Umballa, where he requires the constant attendance of Europeans over him. There is no doubt that the attack had been coming on for some time, as his previous state at Loodianah was altogether unaccountable. He had allowed himself to be completely influenced by two or three native officials against whom he was warned over and over again. The result was that very great mischief was done, so much so that a general feeling of insecurity and almost of terror crept over both Europeans and natives. When the calamity referred to befel him, his conduct was held to be accounted for, and the deepest sympathy was excited. When he first arrived in Loodianah he was received with much pleasure, and he was understood to be a genial, kind-hearted gentleman. We sincerely trust his illness may not be of long duration. Captain Beadon is temporarily trasferred to Loodiana from Umballa.—*Ibid.*

Entertainment to the Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab.—Last night (April 8) the station of Lahore and Meean Meer gave an entertainment to the Lieutenant Governor and Mrs. Davies at Shalimar. It had been felt that the very great hospitality shown by Mrs. Davies to the station demanded that some public mark of due appreciation of it should be shown before the local Government removed to the Hills. Accordingly after some little trouble about preliminaries, for all circles were anxious to do their own little possible in pushing on the good idea, a committee was formed and a pic-nic organised for last night. The Lieutenant, Governor and Mrs. Davies were received with the usual salute. At about eight o'clock dinner was announced, and the party, a very large one of over 200, sat down to dinner in a great durbar tent set up for the occasion. By the time dinner was over the lamps had been lit and the gardens fully illuminated. The effect was very fine, as care had been taken to place the rows of *chirags* along the lines of the water channels where the reflection just doubled the effective power of the lights. The trees also were lighted up with red lights, and the whole effect was exceedingly pleasing. A dancing floor had been laid in the Bara-durree, and the Municipal band and the band of the 37th were in attendance and discoursed sweet music till late in the evening. The night was clear and cool and most enjoyable. The party broke up between eleven and twelve.—*Ibid.*

A Tragical Affair at the Calcutta Ice House.—Information reached the police yesterday forenoon that a khidmutgar in the employ of Mr. Bush, an assistant in the ice house, had been shot. The inspector, Mr. James T. Swan, repaired to the spot and ascertained that the injured man had, from his own account, been shot by a pistol accidentally discharged from the hands of a bearer in the employ of Mr. Bartlett, another ice house assistant; but against this there is the fact of the butt end of the weapon having been found under him and the barrel about a yard distant from where he was lying. The ball entered the man's mouth and lodged somewhere below the base of his skull; he bled profusely from the ears and seemed to be in a dangerous state, in consequence of which he was promptly removed to hospital where he lies in a precarious state. The bearer referred to denies all knowledge of the affair, but states that so soon as he heard the report he peeped into the room and saw the injured man lying on the door. This witness besides had nothing whatever to do with the apartments occupied by Mr. Bush. The pistol, which was loaded, was lying on the dressing table occupied by Mr. Bush, and used to be handled by his servant for the purpose of cleaning out, without his master's consent. The whole affair is wrapped in mystery at present, but the police are endeavouring to unravel it.—*Daily Examiner.*

Railway Extension.—We learn that a contract has lately been entered into between the Secretary of State for India and the directors of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company for the construction of an extension line to Veerungaum and Wadwan. A copy of the said contract has been transmitted to Bombay through the Government.—*Indian Daily News.*

Appointments to the Financial Department.—With reference to the appointment of certain officers to the Financial Department, the Public Works Department has suggested that persons, whom it is proposed to gazette, might, with advantage, be first communicated with direct, and asked if they are otherwise employed at the time, as the position of an applicant may materially alter between the time of entering his name in a list for employment, and the time when opportunity offers for appointing him. While writing the above, we have been informed that the power of nominating a candidate rests entirely with the Financial Member of the Council.—*Ibid.*

The Charge of favouring Nepotism against Mr. Campbell.—We are told that it was at his own request that Mr. Ryland was appointed to the Twenty-four Pergunnahs, and that Mr. Ryland made this request in order that he might be able to hold the appointment of Secretary to the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund, for which, in that case, he must be tolerably confident of being selected in succession to Mr. Kellner. If this statement is correct, we were guilty of some injustice to the Lieutenant Governor when we recently expressed surprise at finding him a promoter of family arrangements at Serampore. At the same time, we do not see how "pluralist" ambitions on the part of Mr. Ryland can justify the cancelment of the order which sent him to Serampore, if that order was originally made in the interests of the public service.—*Ibid.*

A Charge of Defamation against a Clergyman.—On the 5th instant, the Reverend T. Morgan, Baptist Missionary of Howrah, was charged before W. H. D'Oyly, Esq., Officiating Magistrate, with having used abusive and insulting language towards a native muktear practising in the courts of the Howrah District. It appears that a native police officer, being deputed by the Magistrate, had proceeded to the defendant's house to inspect and report as to the height of the western boundary wall, and whether it could be scaled over by any person from the street. The facts of the case are that Mr. Morgan had charged two natives with having trespassed into his house at night by scaling the wall, in question; consequently, when the police officer was ordered to inspect and report as to the height of it, the muktear, engaged to defend the two trespassers, accompanied the police for that purpose. The parties having assembled, Mr. Morgan pointed out to the police officer a wall as the western boundary of his house. The muktear, speaking to the police officer, remarked that that wall did not appear to him as the western boundary wall, when Mr. Morgan called him a liar and a rascal. Upon this some discussion and wrangling took place between them. The muktear on the following day applied for and obtained a summons against Mr. Morgan. On the case being called on, the Court asked the defendant whether he had made use of the abusive language alleged towards the muktear. The defendant replied in the affirmative, and urged in defence that the muktear first endeavoured to give him the lie. The Magistrate suggested an apology, which was readily tendered, and the parties left the Court.—*Ibid.*

Bangalore Races.—The first entries for the Bangalore races this year are published in the Madras papers, and from their number and the well-known names of several of the horses, there is promise of good sport.—*Englishman.*

A Lenient View of Adultery.—The Deputy Commissioner of Peshawur seems to take a more lenient view of the crime of adultery than that sanctioned by the Penal Code. A writer in the *Koh-i-nor* says that many of the inhabitants of Peshawur have eloped with other men's wives, and gone to reside in foreign territory; and to induce them to return, an order has been issued by the Deputy Commissioner that on payment of a fine of Rs. 20 each, they will be permitted to return home, and keep possession of the women. Many of the absconders have, the writer says, returned on these terms. This can scarcely be true.—*Ibid.*

Hon. Mr. Loch.—This morning's steamer takes away one whose memory will long be kept green by friends "here in India." After a service extending nearly to forty years, Mr. Justice Loch has well earned both pension and leisure, and there is no one here who does not hope that the enjoyment of both may last for many a long day. We pay Mr. Loch no mere compliment when we point to him as a model of earnest, conscientious, self-denying, hard work. No member of the Civil Service has laboured more assiduously in his vocation, and no individual man has ever made more friends. Government will no doubt be able to fill the official hiatus, but it will be long before his friends reconcile themselves to the departure of so kind a spirit—to the loss of so true a heart. A newspaper is not perhaps the best vehicle for saying "good-bye," but we may well be pardoned when we express the feelings of the entire community.—*Ibid.*

A Skilful Detection of Murder.—A few weeks back the body of a native woman was found on the line of the E. I. Railway between Maggra and Pandua, and it was believed that she had either committed suicide or had accidentally been run over by a train, and the assistant superintendent reported that the death was the result of a railway-accident. On behalf of the Railway Company, the head-inspector was at the same time deputed to investigate the matter, and Mr. Johannes, on seeing the body, was of opinion that violence had been used towards the woman, and brought down the body to Hughli for the purpose of a medical examination being held on it. The civil surgeon of the station, on examining the body, discovered about thirteen wounds, twelve of which he pronounced to be incised, and said that the remaining wound, which was a lacerated one, might have been caused by the body being thrown on the line. Mr. Johannes proceeded without delay to the spot where the body was found, and succeeded in finding out the house of the unfortunate woman's husband, distant about four miles from the line. The first man that he happened to accost on entering the house was the husband, and producing the body, he asked him if he could recognise it. The man replied with the greatest coolness that he could not, and when the same question was put to the female members of the house, they at first denied all knowledge of the body, but ultimately confessed that it was the body of Jagasbar's wife. Mr. Johannes then proceeded to examine the house, and found a pair of silver anklets under a jar in a store-room, on which he found spots of blood. He also discovered spots of blood on the mud-wall of the house, and the lower part of the wall appeared as if it had recently been scratched with a knife. He also found in an earthen pot some gold jewellery, amongst which was an earring, the neighbour of which was found in one of the ears of the deceased. When questioned about these circumstances, the husband coolly replied that it was very likely that his wife had either committed suicide or had accidentally been run over by a train. The man was thereupon arrested and brought down to Hughli. On the following day the servant of the house and some neighbours had decamped, but Mr. Johannes subsequently arrested them. The servant made a clean breast of the whole affair, saying that the husband was the perpetrator of the offence, that the body was slung to a bamboo and conveyed to the line, and that he assisted in the conveyance. The case will shortly be laid before the Joint Magistrate of Hughli.—*Ibid.*

## COLONEL J. CARPENDALE.

The last *Fort Saint George Gazette* notified that Colonel J. Carpendale, R. E., Secretary to Government, P. W. D., leaves for Europe on the 15th instant. He entered the service in 1841, arrived in India on 26th June 1843, was promoted to Lieutenant in 1847, Captain in 1854, Lieut.-Colonel in 1861, and Colonel in 1865. After meritorious service in the executive branch of the D. P. W., he was on the 10th November 1863, appointed Mint Master and Commissioner of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency in Madras, and subsequently, on the retirement of Colonel Orr, was on the 17th April 1871, appointed Secretary to Government, P. W. D. He also for several years was a Government Director, and subsequently a Private Director, of the Bank of Madras. As the state of his health is such that he will probably deem it advisable to accept the Colonel's allowances, to which he is now entitled, and retire from the service, we fear that this Presidency cannot cherish the hope that this excellent officer will resume the position of head of the local Department of Public Works for which he has shown marked qualifications.—*Madras Mail.*

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Dean Lane, Bombay, 15th March 1872.

HEIDSIECK'S CHAMPAGNE, very superior DRY MONOPOLE.
Cases 1 doz. Quarts ... Rs. 42
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GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

BASS'S BEER, BOTTLED BY PURT OF LONDON.—This very excellent BEER can be obtained of the Undersigned at the following LOW PRICES. The bottles are guaranteed to contain equal quantities to those of any other Bottler, and the quality of the Beer cannot be surpassed in Bombay.
Casks of 4 doz. Quarts ... Rs. 5-4 per doz.
,, ,, 8 ,, Pints ... ,, 3-6 ,,
R. L. SOUTHERN & Co.,
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ON SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned—

MOET and CHANDON'S CHAMPAGNE, specially prepared for India.

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| CREAMING BROWN | Rs. 37 per doz. | qts. |
| EXTRA DRY SILLERY | ,, 36 ,, ,, | ,, |
| Do. ditto | ,, 38 ,, 2 ,, | pts. |
| THERCELIN'S CHAMPAGNES, most excellent pure Wines. VERZENAY | Rs. 34 per doz. | qts. |
| SILLERY | ,, 28 ,, ,, | ,, |
| SPARKLING MOSELLE, BRAUENBERGER | ,, 32 ,, ,, | ,, |
| Do. ditto ditto | ,, 36 ,, 2 ,, | pts. |
| Do. HOCK, superior | ,, 30 ,, ,, | qts. |
| Do. ditto | ,, 34 ,, 2 ,, | pts. |

Also, now landing OCEAN, from Bordeaux:—
COTES TROUSAC CLARET ... at Rs. 10 per doz.
This Wine cannot be equalled at the price in Bombay.
ST. JULIEN, superior ... at Rs. 12 per doz.
HAUT ST. ESTEPHE ... at ,, 12 ,,
BASS'S PALE ALE, bottled by PURT of London, in casks and cases.

CHLORALUM, the NON-POISONOUS DISINFECTANT, both in Powder and Liquid. The Undersigned are prepared to enter into Contracts for the SUPPLY of this most useful DISINFECTANT to Municipalities or other large Consumers.

The Chloralum Review, and copy of various Notices in the London Journals forwarded on application.

R. L. SOUTHERN & Co.,
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ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and bildiungs in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

### SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

### THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.

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Of an eligible character are accepted at minimum current rate.

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The non-participating rates of Premium for European lives resident in India have been very materially reduced, and the undermentioned Agents are authorised to decide upon proposals submitted, to issue Policies, and to settle Claims.

Annual premium payable during the whole of Life to secure Rs. 1,000 at death—

| Age next Birth-day. | Civil. | Military | Age next Birth-day. | Civil. | Military |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | | Rs. a. | Rs. a. |
| 20 | 31 10 | 36 10 | 40 | 45 0 | 50 0 |
| 25 | 34 2 | 39 2 | 45 | 50 0 | 55 0 |
| 30 | 37 2 | 42 2 | 50 | 57 6 | 62 6 |
| 35 | 40 8 | 45 8 | 55 | 69 0 | 74 0 |

The Life Reserve Fund is over NINETY-FOUR LACS OF RUPEES which is irrespective of and in addition to the Paid-up Capital and the Fire Reserve Fund, being about 30 per cent of the sum assured under the Company's Life Policies; and, besides this, there is the guarantee of a Subscribed Capital of not less than FIVE CRORES of RUPEES, coupled with the personal responsibility of a numerous body of wealthy Proprietors.

For detailed Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, &c., apply to
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ALL FUNDS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

### INDIAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

REGISTERED UNDER ACT X. OF 1866.

Capital Rs. 5,00,000 (purposely kept at this sum to leave a large surplus to Policyholders) with Power to Increase.

ASSURANCES AT THE LOWEST SAFE RATES.

A return of 10 per cent. of the Premium is *guaranteed* after the 3rd year to those assured on the "With Profit" Scale, with prospect of a quinquennial bonus.

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THE VALUE OF THE COMPANY'S POLICIES, AS FAMILY PROVISION OR BUSINESS SECURITY, BY THE NATURE OF THE INVESTMENTS WHICH CAN BE REALIZED AT ANY TIME, IS UNIMPEACHABLE.

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UNDERTAKE to LAND, SHIP, CLEAR, and FORWARD GOODS, PARCELS, and PACKAGES to EUROPE and INDIA, with QUICK DESPATCH and at LOW CHARGES.

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BOOT AND SHOE-MAKERS,
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Have always on hand a very select Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes.

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(TRADE MARK.)

No Goa Powder should be accepted as genuine unless it bears the above name.

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SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

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WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER AND OPTICIAN,
By appointment to LORD and LADY NAPIER of MAGDALA,
In Ordinary to H. H. the MAHARAJAH of
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SOLE AGENT in the Bombay Presidency, Central and Upper India for the celebrated Pebble Spectacles, Opera, Field and Race Glasses, Barometers, Thermometers, etc., of Dr. A. Menist, of Amsterdam and London.

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| Soldier Watches, Keyless | Rs. 20, 25, 30 |
| Silver do. of several descriptions | 20 to 150 |
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| Jewellery, a very large choice, from | 5 to 800 |
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REPAIRS of Chronometer Watches, Jewellery, Musical Boxes undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
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NOTICE.—TO LET, from 1st April 1872, an UPPER STORIED AIRY HOUSE, No. 75, Malabar Hill.—Apply to Mr. ANUNDRAO BHASKERJEE, Small Causes Court, Bombay, Esplanade.
Bombay, 25th March 1872.

TO LET, the spacious OFFICES and DWELLING HOUSE No. 8, Rampart Row, with GODOWNS, STABLE and COACH HOUSE attached, formerly the Oriental Bank, and now occupied by
KILLICK, NIXON, & Co.
9th April 1872.

## NOTICES.

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TAILOR AND HABIT MAKER,
STAFF, MILITARY, AND NAVAL UNIFORMS.

A. ALLAN has the pleasure to announce the fresh arrival of NEW STOCK, which has been selected from the best Manufacturers, and from the superior quality of texture and design, he begs to assert that they cannot be equalled at the price.

He respectfully INVITES his CONSTITUENTS, and the PUBLIC in general, to judge for themselves of the above facts:—Superfine West of England Black and Blue Cloths, Black, Blue, and Fancy Silk Mixed Coating. West of England Tweeds and Silk Mixed Trouserings.

UNIFORMS MADE ACCORDING TO THE NEWEST REGULATION.

Gold and Silver Ornaments, Staff Corps, and Infantry Belts, &c.

A JOB LOT OF SCOTCH TWEEDS, CLEARING OFF AT COST PRICE.

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| Fancy Tweed Coat, double Breasted Coat, and Trousers | | Rs. 20 |
| Fancy Tweed, superior quality | ditto ditto | 28 |
| Fancy Silk Mixed | ditto ditto | 30 |
| Coloured Cotton Washing Drills | ditto ditto | 16 |

Fancy Highland Suits for Boys, Stuart Tartan.
Macduff, Macdonald, and the 42nd Tartan, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 45.
Wedding Orders promptly executed in first-class style.
Overland Outfits made up on the shortest Notice.
Regtl. Helmet Hats, English-made Shirts, Collar, and Hosiery of every description.
Solid Leather Trunks, Hat Boxes, Rail Rugs, Coupling Straps, and Tweed Caps.
Orders from Outstations promptly attended to.

A. ALLAN,
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### MILLINERY AND OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA,
BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED IN 18[illegible]

M[illegible]

BEGS to inform the LA[illegible] received OVERLAND, per [illegible] HI, DECCAN, BANGAL[illegible] able, and Choice selection of [illegible]

LADIES' DRESS BONN[illegible] trimmed.
LADIES' RIDING HATS, [illegible]
CHILDREN'S HATS, Trim[illegible]
Handsome Silk, and Satin [illegible]
Black, White, and Colored [illegible]
FRENCH PRINTS, CAM[illegible] BRILLIANTS, PIQUES, LAWNS, ALPACAS, MOHAIRS, GRENADINES, LINSEYS, SATEEN, SERGE, MERINOS, TWEEDS, LUSTRES, TWILL, and MUSLINS.
THE "DOLLY VARDEN," POLONAISE in Silk, Grenadine, and Muslin.
THE "DOLLY VARDEN," CRINOLINES.
PLAITED CHIGNONS, FRIZETTES, BUNCHES of CURLS &c., &c.
ELEGANT BALL DRESSES, FANS, HANDKERCHIEFS.
FLOUNCED MUSLIN SKIRTS.
White and Coloured WREATHS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, and RIBBONS in great variety.
MANTLES and JACQUETTES in great variety.
Black and White Lace, and Muslin BODICES, CAMESOLES.
Lace COLLARETTES, and SLEEVES.—THE NEW DUCHESS LACE SETS.
LADIES' UNDER LINEN, Trimmed and Untrimmed.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT,
REPLETE WITH EVERY REQUISITE.
GLOVES for LADIES, GENTLEMEN, and CHILDREN.

PRICE LISTS OF ALL GOODS IN STOCK SENT ON APPLICATION.

*WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.*

ALL SUPPLIES RECEIVED OVERLAND.

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE UP.

Ladies at Outstations requiring DRESSES or RIDING HABITS made to order, are particularly requested to send by Bhangy post a tight-fitting high BODICE as a guide to size; also length of skirt in front, in inches; size round waist, in inches; length of arm, in inches,—which will insure a good fitting Dress or Habit.

TELEGRAMS.

Orders by TELEGRAPH for BALL DRESSES or other GOODS, when accompanied by a reference for payment in Bombay, will receive immediate and careful attention.

MEASUREMENTS REQUISITE by TELEGRAPH.—Ladies' height, size round shoulders, and waist in inches; length of skirt in front.

TERMS CASH.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance or payment in BOMBAY.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
[illegible]
BOMBAY.

## HOTELS.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Mr. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotel, so well known for its excellent accommodation, is now OPEN for VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, well adapted for Families. Superior articles are supplied at moderate Prices, and every care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors. The Hotel is well situated, in a breezy locality, under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the [illegible] always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto has also some Houses to Let, and undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

### TURIN.

OPENED SINCE OCTOBER 1871.

THE GRAND HOTEL DE TURIN.

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT OF THE BERNERHOF HOTEL AT BERNE.
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT OF THE HOTEL DE NICE AT NICE.

This fine Hotel, situated opposite the principal Railway Station (Porta Nuova) ARRIVAL, in a central position near the public garden and the most fashionable Streets, is kept according to the Swiss style, and extremely convenient for all classes of travellers; combining the greatest comfort, with moderate charges.

The house is heated during the winter season.

Kept by CONSTANT KRAFT.

### BYCULLA HOTEL,

(BY JEEWANJEE & Co.,)
JUNCTION OF BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA.

BYCULLA HOTEL, which is within a few minutes' walk of the Byculla and Grant Road Railway Stations, is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. Having been built expressly for such an Establishment, the building possesses advantages over Bungalow Hotels, special care having been taken in the arrangements of the Rooms, which are large and lofty, to secure the best ventilation, and thus to keep the whole Hotel cool. The furnishings and fittings have been selected with a special view to affording the greatest comfort to Residents and Visitors, and ample accommodation has been provided for Families. The Table is supplied in a manner unsurpassed in Bombay, and care is taken that the Wines and other Liquors are of the first quality.

Adjoining the large Dining Saloon are a Library and six fine Billiard Tables.

Hot and Cold Baths always ready.

Extensive Garden.

VISITORS ARRIVING BY TRAIN SHOULD BOOK FOR BYCULLA STATION, and NOT for BORE BUNDER.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

### PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as "EWBANK'S NAILS," desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with "EWBANK'S NAILS," the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

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STEAM FACTORY FOR CLOCKS AND WATCHES,
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ARE specially invited to obtain from the Manufactory the ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of WATCHES, CLOCKS, CHAINS, JEWELLERY, &c., before sending their Orders elsewhere, as not only are the discounts liberal, but a selection can be made from the largest stock in the world.

Orders can be sent direct to the Manufactory (Ludgate Hill), or through Merchants or Shippers in England.

WATCHES—To suit all climates, all countries, all tastes, and the occupations of every one, 200,000 have already been sold, and are in all parts of the world, at prices from 2 to 200 Guineas.

WATCHES—CHRONOMETERS, CHRONOGRAPHS, KEYLESS, REPEATERS, LEVERS, HORIZONTALS, FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

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SILVER AND ELECTRO PLATE—FOR PRESENTATION, RACING, DINNERS A LA RUSSE, OR THE TABLES, &c., &c.

Watches sent safe by Post to all parts of the world.

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